PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,824—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th March.
M.L ARABIA	7903	T. Leish	4th April.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	R. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5234	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellon	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.
1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...Rs. 600, Rs. 325, Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
b AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	6,500	28th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	18th April 1903
b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.
Saloon. Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE .....Rs. 400 Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saracen House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged, and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th March, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busren, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 30th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER, on or about TUESDAY, 31st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. Kori, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th Instant.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th March 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain F. L. Pyne, 3,854 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 31 t instant.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.
Price Re. 1, Postage 1 half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS. OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.
40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.: BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO
CATER FOR
LARGE PARTIES,
RECEPTIONS,
BALLS,
"AT HOMES," WEDDINGS, etc., etc.,
AT SHORT NOTICE.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Mofussil Orders receive the prompt and careful attention of the Managing Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Head Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

JEWELLERY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELLERY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELLERY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO. SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
COMMENCING ON MONDAY NEXT,
AT 9-30 P.M.
MATINEES
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 5 P.M.

Return visit of the
ORIGINAL AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH.
With the whole of the
DELHI DURBAR
CEREMONIES.

This is the same Machine which gained such a reputation here in October last and must not be confounded with Cinematographs, Bioscopes and other inferior Picture Machines.
REMEMBER! MONDAY NEXT IS THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF
THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPH.
Prices of admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 15, VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 4 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th March, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS. beg to inform their numerous Customers that from the 1st of April, 1903, their Establishment will be REMOVED to No. 1, Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.

The BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT will REMAIN in their Old Premises, No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.
OPEN from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M,
ADMISSION REDUCED to 8 Annas,
CHILDREN, 4 Annas.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN POONA AND BOMBAY.

BOOKS, of FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS available by any passenger Train between POONA and BOMBAY, up to the 31st May, 1903, are issued on application at this Office and at the Office of the Station Master, POONA, at the following REDUCED RATES, on the conditions named below:—

Book of 24 Coupon Tickets..... Rs. 100

2. Each Ticket will be available for One Journey either from Poona to Bombay or from Bombay to Poona.
3. At the commencement of each journey the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Booking Clerk who will date and sign on each occasion the first Ticket in the Book, and similarly at destination the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Ticket Collector, who will detach a Ticket for the journey. A ticket not dated and signed by the Booking Clerk at the commencement of the journey will be treated as if the passenger were travelling without a ticket. The Holder of the ticket must also sign each ticket in the place provided before it is detached by the Ticket Collector. The signature may be in pencil.
4. No coupon must be detached by the Holder: any Coupon so detached will not be recognized but the full ordinary fare for the journey namely Rs. 7-7-0 will be payable.
5. These Coupons are issued subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of these rules will render the coupons null and void.
The Tickets are issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any tickets unused between the date of issue and the period to the 31st of May, 1903, or lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.
6. The usual free allowance of luggage will be given on the tickets and they can be used for reserving accommodation, provided sufficient notice is given beforehand.
7. The Holder may join or alight from the train at any Station on the journey but must give up the Ticket at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 17th of March, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON BOTTOM ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1903, for the SUPPLY of:—

200 tons boards teak wagon bottom,
50 " ditto roof,
100 " ditto lining.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.
4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th February, 1903.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid Market.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Programme of a CONCERT to be held in the
TOWN HALL,
ON TUESDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1903, AT 9-30 P.M.

PART I.

1. Overture ....."Rosamunde" .....Schubert
Orchestra of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry Regiment.
2. Air ....."Oda mein holder Abendstern".....Wagner
Mr. G. A. SULLIVAN.
3. Adagio for two violins.....Concerto (No. 2) ...Bach
4. Air ....."Si tu m'ai mais...Denza
Madame DURAN.

PART II.

HIAWATHA'S WEDDING-FEAST
BY
S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR
FOR
SOLO AND CHORUS.

Soloist—Capt. J. KENDALL, R. A.
Chorus and Orchestra—Numbering about Ninety.
Plan of the Seats at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 8th day of June, 1903, for the SUPPLY of (568) FIRE HYDRANTS.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 912, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 25th March, 1903.

PUBLIC ORDERS.

BY the COMMISSIONER of POLICE under the provisions of Section 23 of Bombay Act No. IV of 1902, to regulate the RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS during the MOHURRAM, and for the PRESERVATION of the PUBLIC PEACE during the Festival of the MOHURRAM:—

I. No Taboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja may be carried about in procession during the ensuing Mohurram, without the permission of the Commissioner of Police.
II. Permits to carry Taboots, Punjas or Dholeeka Punjas, will be granted to Mussalmans only, and all persons obtaining such permits must produce them whenever required to do so by any Magistrate or officer of Police.
III. Every holder or holders of a permit will be held responsible for the peaceable behaviour of the persons composing any assemblage or procession connected with his Taboot, Punja, or Dholeeka Punja. In the event of any such persons behaving in a riotous or disorderly manner in any such assemblage or procession, the Commissioner of Police may at once cancel such permit by verbal notification, and all persons composing such assembly or procession shall immediately disperse and shall not reassemble or continue to carry about the Taboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja belonging thereto.
IV. No music shall be played in any of the streets or thoroughfares of Bombay, except under the authority of a License issued by the Commissioner of Police. The license must comply with the terms and conditions of his license.
V. Licenses to play music in the streets and thoroughfares will only be granted for the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of the Mohurram, and for no other days. No Melia or Swari processions connected with any Taboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja shall be permitted to parade any of the streets or thoroughfares after 2 o'clock a.m., except on the last night of the Mohurram when they may be permitted until 3 a.m.
VI. On the last night of the Mohurram, processions are not permitted to parade in the streets before 11 p.m., or after 3 a.m. On the last day no processions shall take place before 1 o'clock p.m., and the ceremony must be concluded by sunset.
VII. Two or more Taboots shall not proceed abreast on the public road and when two Taboots meet, each Taboot must keep to the left, to make way for the other. On meeting carriages and horsemen, persons accompanying the Taboots must cease playing music, the Taboots keeping to the left side of the road.
VIII. No procession of the Zool Junnah or horse through the public streets or roads will be permitted. The "Matam" or breast-beating will not be allowed in the public streets and thoroughfares of the City, nor will persons unconnected with any of the Taboots be allowed to accompany such Taboots so as to cause obstruction or delay to the passage of the Taboot procession through the streets.
IX. No person may carry a sword, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon.
X. Any persons violating any of the above rules or behaving in a disorderly manner, or making a disturbance of any kind, will be immediately taken into custody and dealt with according to law.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th March, 1903.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 23, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M, and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

BEST QUALITY.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
OF
NORTH BRITISH RUBBER TYRE COMPANY, LD.
No. 620.
TYRE for 13-4 Channel Rs. 2-6 per foot.
Do. for 1 1½ " " 1-14 "
SOLD BY
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Moultan City and Lyallpore.
CAPITAL PAID-UP. Rs. 43,93,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FISH EATERS.—FISH KNIVES and FORKS, Electroplated Nickel Silver Blades and Forks with Xylonite Handles. Six pairs in case Rs. 25. Twelve pairs in case Rs. 50.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Persine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. L. B. Eyre's Valuable Furniture, Piano, &c., at the "Bijou," Middle Colaba, next to Post Office, to be SOLD on 27th instant.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Phaetons and Tongas for WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For rates apply to BAPOO SHERKUR, Wai.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR. Ready laid PHAETON and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FRAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

LETTERS, Petitions, Appeals, Memorials, Literary Mss., Legal and General Documents Drafted and Type-copied neatly and promptly.—INDIA TYPE WRITING Co., 19, Church Gate St., Bombay.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A Postcard will obtain you Samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bheudy Bazaar, Bombay.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

REPAIRS to WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY of every description executed promptly and carefully. Charges Moderate.—CURSETJEE CAWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-8 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-8 per case, at Bandora.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Horaby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

REMOVAL.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, will REMOVE their Studio from 1st April, 1903, from Whiteaway Laidlaw Building to Sobhag Mahel, the first house on Walkeshur Road. Please note the change of address.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1. Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MEDICAL GALVANISM
HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.
HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are
PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable in wear.
PRICE ONE GUINEA.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SIATICA LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.
ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price £3, for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.
PAMPHLETS GRATIS. CONSULTATIONS FREE.
HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTION
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.
PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 6	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000
HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
SANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu. (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.
Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000
DIRECTORS.
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co,
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of Interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months.....4	
" 6 Months.....4½	"
" 12 Months.....5	"
" 2 Years.....5½	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED, CHEAP.
SECOND-HAND MACHINERY, such as Engines, Boilers, Ginning Mills, Oil Mills, Cotton Presses, Pumps, Rice Mills, etc., etc.
Apply stating age and other particulars to Box "No. 299," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Cast Iron Pipes,
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.
LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.
PAREL TANK ROAD,
ALL kinds of poultry, sucking pigs, and rabbits for sale at the above address. Customers are requested to be kind enough to send in their orders as early as possible in the day. The farm is entirely under European management. List of prices can be obtained from, and orders must be sent to,
MRS. BAKER,
The "Rosery,"
Victoria Road, Byculla, Telephone No. 1014.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained unin terruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street
Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.
Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.
For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the
ORIENTAL
which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.
LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of oath and title.
ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.
AN originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.
The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.
A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge.—Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 24.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£20 7/16	=	— 5/16
3 per cent. Rentes	99	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 3 8	=	do
2 months hence	22 3/16	=	do
Spot in New York	48 1/2	=	do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'17	=	+ 1/2 1
Berlin	20'20 1/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4'87	=	— 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	=	do
6 " "	3 1/2 pr ct	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 7/8 pr ct	=	+ 1-8
7 day market loans	3 5/8 pr ct	=	unchanged

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 9 3-4d.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,150,000.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32. Apl.-May. Sellers. Tone dull.
Linseed Bold 42 1-2. April-May. Sellers. Tone dull.
Coffee in New York 5 1-2.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5'38. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 17,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5'20	5'21	5'23	5'24
—1	—2	—2	—1
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct. Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5'24	5'16	4'83	4'63	4'57
—1	—1	—1	—1	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	19,000 bales.
Do. last year	12,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	40,000 "
" Continent	12,000 "
Mid-Uplands	10'15 plus 10
Futures, month of March	9'93 plus 10
Do. do. July	9'70 plus 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-4
Futures month of June	9'88 plus 3
Do. September	8'94 — 2
Tone at close	quieter.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 24th March, 1903:—

Cotton	14,667 bales.
Wheat	5,697 cwts.
Linseed	11,380 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	5,327 "
Gingellyseed	8,228 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	269 "
Castorseed	10,383 "
Rice	806 "
Myrabollams	4,174 "
Cottonseed	5,043 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 11-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs	3 do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		117
Shanghai	30 do	do	158 1-2
Japan	30 do	do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	98 12
1st Settlement	Rs.	98 12
2nd do.	Rs.	98 13

Money Market—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th March	7 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 19th February	8 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th do.	8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 7	
Forward April-May	7 7	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 7	to 5 8
Do Forward April-May	5 6	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 12	
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	7 6	
Forward April-May	7 4	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	22 1-2	
Forward April-May.	23 1-4	
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.		
Ready	33 3-4	to 34 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
12 per cent. Mxd. Ready	34 0	
25 " " "	33 1-4	
50 " " "	32 0	
Black Kutnee " "	30 0	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	21,000

March-April.	Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July
5'21	5'22	5'24	5'25
+1	+1	+1	+1
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sep.-Oct**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov-Dec.**
5'25	5'17	4'84	4'64	4'58
+1	+1	+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The market remains quiet but steady. with a moderate off take of spot cotton by exporters and Mills. The Sutta settlement has come off to-day, and a fairly large business has been done.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)		176	168	161	25 March
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)		190	181	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)		... 188	180	...	do.
Belati M. G		... 191	183	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.		... ...	179	171	do.
Damangaum Poolgaum	MG.	197	189	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee		... 198	190	...	do.
Akola	do				
Khamgaum	do	... 194	185	...	do.
Karanja	do				
Broach	do	... 233	222	223	do.
Bhownugger	do	... 208	198	...	25 May.
Do	H. G.	... 204	194	180	do.
S.-G. Dharwar		... ...	...	219	do.
Westerns		... ...	...	200	do.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure observations show a brisk to rapid fall in the Indus Valley, the Punjab, Rajputana and at Neemuch, a brisk rise at Rainur, Nagpur and Jubulpore and a slight rise or fall e sewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature is cooler than usual in many places The maximum varied from 80° at Lahore to 107° at Cuddapah and the minimum from 53° at Lahore to 82° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—Nil

Weather to the west of Jacobabad is unsettled and a depression seems to exist there.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following races will be sailed on Saturday 28th March:—

Yacht's Handicap (Class A) Race—Start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 3—6·3 miles.

Yachts H'Cap (Class B) Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 9—9·5 miles.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 2—6·6 miles.

Ship's Boats (Fancy Rig) Race—Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No. 1—7½ miles.

Entries for all the above races will be closed at noon on Friday 27th instant as usual.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

STEWART—March 17, at Broadstairs, Kent, Ema May, second daughter of the late Major W D Stewart, I M S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

POLWHELE—March 19, at Mau Junction, B & N-W Ry, the wife of J A Polwhele, of a son.

REIFFER—March 5, at Mhow, the wife of H Reiffer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CREAIS—March 18, at Bilaspur, C P, of typhoid fever complicated with pneumonia, John Creais, aged 56 years, 7 months and 11 days.

MACVEAN—March 18, at Benares, Margaret Cameron MacVean (May), second daughter of the late Rev D C MacVean, DD, Argyleshire, Scotland, aged 22 years and 10 months.

MCPHERSON—March 21, at Lucknow, Donald William McPherson, Deputy Accountant General, P W D, aged 47.

RIBEIRO—March 17, at the Residency, Indore, Amelia Rachel, the dearly beloved wife of C A Ribeiro, Divisional Engineer, Holker State, and the only sister of Major M B Braganza.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 10-8m., 10-39a. Low water, 4-0 a.m., 3-55a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Laksmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, 3 p. m.
Wilson Philological Lectures, University Hall 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Delhi Durbar Scenes, 6-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umkosi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 and 7 p. m., respectively, on the 29th and 30th instant.

CENEMETOGRAPH IN BOMBAY.—At the Gaiety Theatre last evening Mr. G. T. Brown gave an interesting cenemetographic entertainment before a large number of spectators. The entertainment chiefly consisted of the display of scenes relating to the Coronation festivities at Delhi and at London. Besides the scenes relating to the coronation festivities Mr. Brown displayed splendid scenes of the ancient buildings and monumental structures of the times of the old Mahomedan monarchs. Many other comic, laughable, and sensational pictures were also shown at intervals. A string band was in attendance and kept on playing selections of music.

STARVING BOYS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Salway charged three Hindu lads, Wellji Madhowji adged 12, Haridas Deochand aged 13, and Karsondas Premji aged 13, with house trespass with the intention of committing theft. On Monday last the accused entered the room of one Tapidas Pranjivandas in Harjivandas Chawl, Bhasker Lane. They were seen by the complainant who secured the second accused while the other two ran downstairs. They, too, were arrested on the steps, and all three were made over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and said that on account of starvation they entered the house of the complainant in order to steal something. The Magistrate sentenced them to receive eight stripes each.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday evening, at 5-30 p. m., when Mr. James MacDonald, president, occupied the chair. The following gifts were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Calcutta—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXX, Part I, No. 1 1902, and proceedings of the Society Nos. VII, VIII, IX 1902. From Madras—Madras Government Museum Bulletin, Vol. IV, No. 3, Anthropology. From New York—Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. XVIII, Part I. From Paris—Recherches Anthropomatinques Sur La Croissance des Diverses Parties du crops. From Buenos Aires—Anales del Muses Nacionale de Buenos Aires, Tomo VII. Col. A. S. Jayakar, I, M, S, (retired) then read a paper on "Angelology of the Arabs," which will be published in the Society's Journal. Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE BAPUJI CASHINATH AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Sraugman for the first insolvent, and Mr. Mankar for the second, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Robertson, on benalf of a creditor, opposed the application.

On a suggestion made by his lordship, the first insolvent undertook to pay Rs. 50 per month, and the second Rs. 20 for the benefit of the creditors and they were granted a revocable interim order.

RE ALEXANDER MILLER.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, to argue against a rule granted on the 11th February last, requiring the company to show cause why they should not hand over to the Official Assignee the sum of Rs. 2,103 standing to the credit of the insolvent. The learned counsel said the insolvent was an engine-driver and had entered the service of the Railway Company in 1885. Ten years ago the man became insolvent, and the Secretary of the Provident Fund of the company was asked by the Official Assignee to retain the money due to the insolvent under the Provident Fund. The latter obtained his discharge in February 1893, and continued in the service of the company till the end of 1902, when he retired under the age limit, and the Official Assignee again wrote to the secretary of the fund for the amount due to the insolvent. The latter replied that the company were willing to hand over the money under an order of the Court; and the Official Assignee thereupon took out the rule. Mr. Kirkpatrick argued that under Section 4 of the Provident Act, the Official Assignee had no right to the monies due to the insolvent by the company. By Section 4 of the Provident Fund Act, the learned counsel maintained, the company was bound to give the money to the insolvent.

Mr. Mcleod said that at the time of the insolvency there was a sum of Rs. 2,103 due to the insolvent, and the Company were willing to pay that amount if the Court would order them There was no doubt that the sum at the time was vested in the Official Assignee. From that time down to the 11th March, 1897, and after the passing of the Provident, Act, a sum of Rs. 2,389 was due to the insolvent. That sum, the Official Assignee contended, ought to be handed over to him. The third sum due to the insolvent was a sum of Rs. 3,546 from 11th March to the 31st of December, 1902. Mr. Mcleod contended that the Railway Company were the trustees of the Official Assignee in regard to the monies, and they had no right to part with them without giving him notice. The intention of the Legislature in enacting the Act was to safeguard the interests of the families of railway servants in the event of their death, but the Act was never intended to be applied in case of the retirement of such servants.

Mr. Kirkpatrick having replied, his lordship reserved judgment.

RE RATTANJEE DOSABHOY KARANI,

Mr. Arussir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. The application was granted.

RE NASARVANJEE DINSHAW MISTREE.

Mr. Bhandarker, for the insolvent, applied for one month's extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE HORMUSJEE MERWANJEE NARIELWALA.

This insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted leave to serve notices on his creditors.

RE HOMI NASARWANJEE WADIA.

This insolvent appeared in person and applied for substituted service on two of the creditors. His lordship granted the application.

R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander G. S. Hewett, which has been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, will leave for Aden on the 30th instant. She will also convey details awaiting passage to Aden.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE REOPENING OF THE MOULIN ROUGE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

MADAME HUMBERT AND M. CATTAUI.

PARIS, MARCH 6.

THE Moulin Rouge, ruddier than ever, is swinging its red arms out into the night, and Montmartre, massed at the door, is vastly interested at the new signs of life which its old-accustomed haunt gives. After three months of suspended animation, this place of entertainment, which so stimulated the tourist with its eccentric exhibitions, has reopened its doors. It is absolutely transformed, and the place thereof would know it no more save for the retention of the name. It has become a modern music-hall, with a "variety" programme after the manner of the houses that minister to London's amusement. It has become Parisian instead of merely Montmartre. It is very handsome in its new dress of white and gold. The seats are comfortably spaced, and the lighting and other arrangements are beyond cavil. One feature of novelty has been introduced which points the way to a new music-hall development. One can dine at the new Moulin Rouge during the performance. A portion of the balcony has been reserved for the purpose, and here, at elegantly appointed tables, one may discuss one's dinner with an agreeable "vis-a-vis" the while the orchestra blares for one's behoof, and the conjurer and strong man go through their feats upon the stage. The innovation is symptomatic of the time-saving propensities of the age. To eat and at the same time, to comfortably witness a theatrical spectacle may kill something of the convivial joys of the table, but it has distinct advantages to the busy man who would crowd a double measure of pleasure into his leisure moments. It is the invention of M. Flers, the new managing director of the Moulin Rouge, a young man well known in Paris as a successful writer of "revues." Out in the garden of the "Moulin" is the debris of the old establishment—melancholy and as full of significance as the stones of history. There is the elephant, a somewhat scandalous beast, standing forlornly upon a platform. They say his house-like carcass will again resound to the monotonous strumming of the Oriental dance; but that is reserved for the future when the garden will again blossom into a joyous annexe of the theatre. In the place where the concert used to be, there will be a modified revival of the quadrille danced in the entr'actes. The new house of entertainment is but a sign of the evolution of Montmartre, begun when the handsome little theatre of the Trianon, so great a contrast to the dingy little "cabarets" of the quarter alighted, as if by accident, on these shores. Bohemia is fast losing its characteristics. It is becoming a mere part of the Boulevards. It has long been losing its peculiar charm of absolute unconventionality and light-hearted gaiety, and if the process is quickened more or less there are few to regret it.

At the moment of writing, the Chamber is on the point of concluding its discussions on the Budget—the measure that ought to have been voted two months ago. The moment is opportune, therefore, for some survey of the political horizon. Mr. Rouvier has failed in his attempts to carry all his taxation proposals, which we were cheerfully assured by the friends of the Government would obviate the necessity of a new loan. The Minister of Finances had the misfortune to touch the pockets of two powerful sections of the community in his attempts to regulate the national cash account. One was the bouilleurs de cru, or private distillers, and the other the tobacco interest of the north. M. Rouvier proposed to do away with the privilege of the small distillers, who are to be found in the south, but he was unable to carry his scheme save in a very modified form. His tobacco proposals have met with a similar fate. Consequently, one is face to face with the unfortunate necessity of another loan. The country is surpassingly rich, but there are limits to the burdens to be put upon the people. It is not so much a question of direct taxation, which is not exceptional, and much lower than in England—there is no incometax, and the other taxes represent, for a householder of moderate means, say £8 on a rental of £70—but it is the hundred and one small duties charged upon commodities that press upon the consumer. While M. Rouvier cannot congratulate himself on his success, M. Delcasse is in the same case. It is now patent that, notwithstanding the plausible explanation of the railway, the treaty of Siam was really withdrawn to "save the face" of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Delcasse realized some time ago that he could not hope to pass the treaty through the Chamber, and an examination of the position revealed a majority of ten against the Government. That being so, the Minister's policy was to wait in the hope of splitting the Opposition on some side question. The railway which the Governor of French Cochin China is anxious to run to Bangkok by way of completing his internal system was eagerly clutched at as a way out of the impasse. There are critics who say it was not cleverly done; but it has had the effect of hanging up the treaty, which is as a red rag to M. Etienne and the stalwarts of the Colonial party. In the meantime, the news carefully circulated from the Far East would seem to show that opportunity will not be wanting to France to quash the treaty in view of the recalcitrant attitude of Siam, though M. Delcasse has not abandoned hope of ultimately getting his compact countersigned by the Chamber.

Mme. Humbert was in excellent form on Saturday, and fenced with the "juge d'instruction" with her old ability. She had a bad memory for faces, she said, and so she could not draw the Crawfords for the edification of the magistrate, but on the great day of the trial they would be both seen and heard. Until their sensational appearance, therefore, Paris must possess its soul in patience. M. Cattaui has taken a new step. He has appealed against the judgment of the Ninth Chamber of Police Correctionnelle, and it has been decided that the case will be re-heard. It is not at all likely, however, that the trial will come on before the Assize Court has decided the fate of Therese. Considerable surprise has been expressed that M. Cattaui should have courted the investigation of a magistrate into his dealings with the "grand borrower," especially when they were, to put it mildly, of so exceptional a nature. The key to the mystery is this. It will be remembered that Mme. Humbert brought an action for usury against the banker on the eve of her flight. That action came on in due course before the courts, and the result was that the plaintiff was non-suited. Now, a "non lieu" in French law expresses nothing except an absence of proof; it does not say that the defendant is not guilty of the charge made against him. Consequently, M. Cattaui felt under the necessity of clearing his character of the accusation, and in revenge for Mme. Humbert's action brought a counter-charge of "calomnieuse denonciation." But at that time Mme. Humbert and her amiable accomplices were in full flight, and no one—least of all M. Cattaui, dreamed of their return. The banker shared the popular delusion that they were lost for ever. Therefore, his "contre-coup" did not appear to be a very dangerous method of re-establishing himself in public estimation. But Mme. Humbert returned, the process stood in the list, and being a criminal matter, and already in the hands of the Public Prosecutor, there was no possibility of withdrawal, such as would have been permissible in a purely civil case. Possibly this new step of the banker's has been influenced by similar considerations of effect on the public mind.

An excellent piece, entitled "Le Beau Jeune Homme," now being played at the Varietes, which is from the pen of M. Alfred Capus, who seems to have caught the knack of constructing sprightly and amusing incident and dialogue without any appeal to the questionable in taste or morals, has reminded one of the writers in the Parisian press of the numbers of young men who have come up to the capital with no money in their pockets, and yet have conquered their way to fame and fortune. Soldiers, politicians, men of letters, artists, composers, comedians, have trodden weary-footed the streets of the great metropolis, watching with affrighted eyes its restless movement and its energy, and noting the violent contrasts of its wealth and its poverty, not dreaming that one day they were to become that part of the great world which receives the homage of the other parts. Napoleon, when he came to Paris, a little officer of artillery, with no means and a full stock of disappointment, could have had no thought of the destiny in store for him when the resolution was half-forming within him of offering his sword to England or to Turkey. Gambetta and Thiers each came poor upon the scene of politics—Gambetta dispiritedly drinking black coffee in his obscure little cafe of the Latin Quarter. Did he dream of being the great Dictator one day? The distinguished in literature and the arts have known ways just as beset, and with beginnings just as unpromising. Corneille, Balzac, Verlaine never escaped from their bad luck in the sense of a freedom from monetary cares, though they enjoyed to the full the reputation which is the sweet compensation of genius. Alexandre Dumas 'pere' came to Paris with twenty francs in his pocket, but it is safe to say that his debut in poverty did not give him any secretive quality when he came to affluence. Alphonse Daudet knew the bitterness of want, and Victorien Sardou will frankly tell you of his early years of difficulty. Destined for the medical profession, he was thrown into literature by his lack of means to continue his studies. In journalism there have been some remarkable instances of success from a commencement of great hardship. Buloz, who came with no fortune from Savoy, gained it by the founding of the now celebrated "Revue des Deux Mondes." Villemessant and Girardin, both pioneers in journalism, made fortunes that way, in spite of every handicap. M. Millaud, founder of the "Petit Journal" is another example of the same kind. History supplies many instances of riches and reputation gleaned from unlikely commencements. Boucicaut, founder of the famous Paris stores, the Bon Marche, began life as a humble employee in a business house, and died worth four millions sterling. M. Chaucard, one of the proprietors of the rival establishment of the Louvre, had no money to help him to success. It is remarkable under the Republic the number of now famous names belonging to men who began their career of art by painting shop-signs or executing portrait sketches at forty sous; and in literature it is the rule rather than the exception to find that the first steps up Parnassus were of an extreme ruggedness. Whereby can the humblest of us take heart of courage.

The fate of the Palais Royal continues to occupy a good deal of public attention. We have already mentioned a very feasible proposal to convert a portion of it into a rendez-vous for the sporting societies of the metropolis. Other subsidiary or alternative schemes are put forward with more or less authority, which are destined to give a new lease of life to the old Palace of Cardinal Richelieu and the Duc d'Orleans. One, which proceeds from M. Hanotaux, is well worthy of the attention of the Government. It is to house there the Ministries which at present have a very poor lodging, such as the Departments of Finance and of the Colonies. The Minister of the Colonies has his quarters in the Louvre. It was only a temporary arrangement when he was first installed there, but, after the familiar saying, it is the temporary which lasts in France. So hard put to it is the Ministry to find room for its various services that it has been decided to move it bag and baggage to the old buildings of the Exhibition executive, which are on the Quai d'Orsay. It is not a very happy decision. M. Rouvier has, also, his Department at the Louvre, and though the articles of his commerce are uninflammable gold and silver, his work is dry enough to tempt a fire. Way should he not also be installed in the roomy old palace, whose esplanade and galleries no longer resound to the noisy and turbulent activity of Balzac's day? The mention of the master recalls to mind his picture of the gaming saloon in the "Peau de Chagrin," which was situated in the Palais Royal. Have we not all envied the fortune of the young man who could not lose, and wished that such luck would be ours for a definite period? It is these reminiscences, doubtless, which have come to the mind of M. Eduard Drumont and induced him, though, perhaps, not very seriously, to advocate the reinstallation of the Ferme des Jeux, or gambling monopoly, in the interests of the State. Here is a ready if an immoral, means of balancing the budget which is just now causing so much trouble to the Deputies of that other Palais across the river.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 26.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mansookhal D and J. Part heard.

Commercial Causes

46-03—Crawford B and Co—Peter Harrower vs Ernest Gladevyn Demden—Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

115-02—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Lakhmsey Napoo and others—Malvi H and M.

463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kasandas Mathoradas and others vs Chatoorbhooj Khimji—Sorabji and J.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hossun Bin Shaik Ahamed Makba vs Mahomed Ismail Makba and others.

80-01—Smetham B and N—Bhowram Daghoba and others vs Narayen Bhowram Deshmook and anothers—Bicknell M and M.

270-01—Ardeshir H D and Co Harichand Sunderlal vs Goswami Shri Nursinglalee Maunlal J and S

793-01—Little and Co Perozsha Rustomjee Khamballa vs Doonjeeshaw S rostwalla Jamsetjee and H

383-99—Maatri B and B Wass Petrk vs Satya Ahamabai widow Captain V

19-01—Matabhai J and M K Nonsey vs A M Nonsey and others Payne G S and others.

210-02—Mathowji V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Juggivandas and others Mstuohai J and M

490-01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhograj vs Rowjee Raghunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.

191-02—Craigie L and O—Sirdar Gurmukh Singh and others vs Messrs William Watson and Co and others—Smetham B and N.

625-02—Rustomjee P Mehta—Gunput Gyanoo vs Bhimjee Radhajee alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

889-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dorabjee J Tata and another vs The Aurangabad S and M Co, Ld and others—Matubhai J and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

8-03—Mansuklal J and H Bai Gangabai widow and others vs Bhagwandas Waljee—Dikshit and D.—Part heard.

Long Cause.

794-01—Tayabjee D and Co Wagnjee Baher and another vs Rai Luximbai widow and anothers Muljee B B P G and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool R H Ahmed vs Moosa Hajiji Joosab Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

5-03—Tayabjee D and Co—Moosa H Joosab Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool R H Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

411-02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S S Fraser and Co—Payne G S and M.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Jeeraj Tookersey and others vs Mungiram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.

578-00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H Payne and Co and Wadia and G.

418-02—Kanga and P—Bai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Khanji—Smetham B and N.

100-03—Captain and V—Kessowlal Kandas vs Rehimtoola Yarbhoy—Unwalla and P.

547-01—In person—Hari R Bhatwadekar and others vs Narayen R Pendse—Bhaishanker K and G.

405-02—In person (a pauper)—Gowlan Lukshmibai widow vs Raghunathdas Bishesbwar Panday and others—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

For Judgment.

53-03—Malvi H and M—Pestonjee Dadabhy Bhundari vs Hormusji Manockji Dadachanji—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes

491-01—Unwalla and P—Jaitna Raghowjee vs Edward Miller and another—Crawford B and Co Part heard.

313-02—Edgelow G and W—M Bejonji vs Luximbai widow.

425, 427 and 428-02—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and others—B Ragavaya.

335-03—Captain and V—Devoobai widow vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamsetjee and R and Wadia and G.

577-01—Mirza and M—Mirza Hooseinkhan vs Mackia Begam widow and others—Little and Co.

255-02—Mulla and M—Bibibai widow vs Ranbai widow and others—Khanderao and S.

16-02—Little and Co—Abdool Hoosein Jewabhoy vs Abdool Hoosein Tyabally—Payne G S and M.

317-01—Mulla and M—Lalji Kooverji and another vs Ghella Bowery and others—Matubhai J and M, and D D Rower.

134-02—Little and Co—Haridas Ramdas Bhanji vs Cursandas Ramdas and others—Ardesir H D and Co.

193-01—Chitnis H and M—Narayen Vinayak vs Dinkar Nana Morowjee and others—Little and Co.

758-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sonabai vs Manabhai Jeewanjee Contractor—Jamsetjee and R.

42-01—Captain and V—Kaloo Chagal and others vs Yemnabai widow and another—Mirza and M.

THE Court of Appeal in Paris has ordered the Good Shepherd Convent at Nancy to pay Mademoiselle Lecoanet, an orphan inmate of the convent, £400, as compensation for her detention during many years, and for overworking her, with the result that she is partially blind. The Bishop of Nancy stated that under the pretext of charity the sisterhood treated the inmates worse than any outside sweater.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kassala, 2,497 tons, Captain J Limond, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2,011 tons, Captain P J Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain H B Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, 17th March with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

THE steamer Albion, 649 tons, Captain R J Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bangkok, 3rd March with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Stewart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain E Y H Watson, sailed on Tuesday, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, Mr Edwards, ten natives and 100 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain A H Mackinnon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one cabin and one deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Co's steamer Safari, 993 tons Captain Winckler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, 9th March with a general cargo, four cabin and 122 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Coromandel, 2,723 tons, Captain J F Fox, sailed yesterday, for Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Miss V Franck Captain A L Cave, Mrs Florence White, Mr W S Scott,

FOR THE HILLS.

OUR WOOLLEN SUITINGS,

ALL WOOL BLANKETS,

SERVANTS' CLOTHING

And HOSIERY are

A NECESSITY OF

THE HOT SEASON.

Samples and Lists on application.

WE

MANUFACTURE

EVERYTHING WE SELL.

No German or other imported

Yarn used by us for either

Weaving or Knitting.

COMPLETE SUITS

CHOLERA BELTS.

Government Regulation Qualities always in process. Special Regimental Patterns Matched.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

PAUSE! ORDER AND PROCURE.

WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to

J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,

Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD

CIGARETTES.

PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE CASE AND PLAYING CARDS, ARE ON VIEW AT

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co., TOBACCONISTS,

Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets, and 193, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

Back and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,

98, CLIVE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

Just in Stock the following :—

		Rs.	As.
Spotted Dogs	Per Box of 50	6	0
El Aliento	Do.	6	0
Pepita, Exquisitos	Do.	5	8
Capitana, Conchas Trabucos	Do.	5	0
Crema, de las Antillas	Do.	4	8
For Luck	Do.	4	0
Bella Lucia, Superiors	Do.	3	0
La Semiramis, Spotted	Do. 100	11	0
La Zenobias,	Do.	8	0

Up-Country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS

42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,

9-11, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

MUFF CHAIN and GUARDS

with Beads, Pearls, Stones, etc.

MUFF CHAINS and GUARDS with SLIDES

Slides: plain or with settings.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GRAMOPHONE

The Popular No. 5 Model with Brass Horn. London Price £6-2-0. Rs. 82/8.

S. ROSE & CO.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FOR the Greater Convenience of our Constituents, and in order to be in Closer Proximity to our STEAM PRINTING WORKS,

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES OF THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

Will shortly be removed and located together in the same Block as

REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES (NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING

WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT THE GENERAL OFFICES, REUTER'S BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1903.

THE VICEROY AND THE BUDGET.

THE point to bear in mind in connection with the reported surplus and the remission of taxation, announced a week ago, is this: that it is not the work of the Finance Minister, not the outcome of a chain of fortuitous circumstances, but the net result of the Viceroy's laudable determination to reduce the burdens that rest upon the shoulders of the people. To the casual observer it would appear that the savings of Government on the cost of troops who had been lent for service in Africa and China, of the abstention of the Public Works Minister from carrying out railway schemes, urgently required by the mercantile community, had produced a substantial surplus which had perforce to be reduced in some approved manner. But we have it on no meaner authority than his Excellency himself that the reduction of taxation was one of the Twelve Tasks he set himself, and towards which he has laboured ever since he first took over the reigns of office. In his first Budget, so he reminded the Legislative Council yesterday, he discussed this identical question, but showed that the time was not yet. Honourable members required but little showing; nor did the people, who recognised that a period of intense famine was not the time to look for diminished calls on their pockets. Yet his Excellency kept the subject ever before him, dropping little hints as to what was to come, telling the people to open their mouths and shut their eyes and see what he would send them. Last year again he told them to expect something. Again at the Durbar he held out hopes, still without specifying what might come, and now at last, in his fifth year, one of the Twelve Tasks is accomplished, and his Excellency's speech yesterday was the pleasantest he has yet been called upon to deliver since it was associated with the first serious reduction of taxation that has been made in India for twenty years. "Serious reduction," be it borne in mind, is the expression his Excellency made use of. Yet we and our contemporaries have been grateful only in a modified degree, and have been asking our readers to accept the remission not as anything substantial or even considerable, but as an earnest of what might be expected in the event of continued surpluses.

The Viceroy congratulated Sir Edward Law upon the results of his financing, and the modesty with which he announced them. So do we, so far as he may be credited with either. But we cannot concur in the statement that the legitimate revenues of the country have produced a surplus over and above what is required by administrative needs, even interpreting them in the least generous spirit. The surplus is not the result of Sir Edward Law's undoubtedly able administration of the Finance Department, and Sir Edward could not honestly have claimed credit for having kept the expenditure so distinctly within the income. Indeed he did not endeavour to do so. He plainly and candidly stated that his surplus was made up of unanticipated contributions; and had he claimed that the surplus had accrued as the result of his own efforts immodesty would scarcely have been the appropriate word to employ. No, let us give credit where credit is due. Let us congratulate Government on the happy concatenation of circumstances which has filled their pockets to the extent that they feel they must give something away in charity. But let us set our faces against Pharisaism, which declares: "Henceforward it will not be in the power of anyone to say that we have refused to the people a due share in the improving prosperity of the country, or that Government has either selfishly absorbed or unwisely dissipated the fruits of the national industry." No one is likely to say that—unless he shut his eyes to the fact that "the improving prosperity of the country" is more apparent than real, and unless he persuades himself into believing that the full treasury is the outcome of improved or improving prosperity, the fruits of the national industry. A retiring Government invariably tries to show that the condition of things is better when they relinquished office than when they assumed it. It was in this spirit that Lord Curzon's otherwise excellent speech was conceived. He will resign office with a flourish of trumpets such as no viceroy ever had. But it will not be the thinking people of the country who will applaud.

That is a fact which his Excellency has contemplated, and one which he would like to obviate if it lie within his power. He would crown every milestone on the path with roses instead of wetting it with tears. Hence his specious arguments yesterday in reference to the Delhi Durbar. Correspondents, in polished periods and rounded sentences, endeavoured to laud and magnify the name of Lord Curzon, and expended the gallons of ink, to which his Excellency referred yesterday, in acknowledging that gigantic undertaking as the "Greatest Show on Earth." The roses with which that milestone was crowned were but faded ones. Salt tears had watered them, for it was not as a show that his Excellency desired the Durbar to be regarded. How strangely, as he exclaimed, do we often misread one another in this world. Instead of reading those laudations, which the said correspondents lavished upon him and the Durbar with pleasure as they imagined, his Excellency read them with a positive pang. While excursionists and journalists were regarding the pomp and pageantry of the concern, and vainly supposing that its main object was to show the magnificent trappings of the East to the remainder of the world his Excellency was all the while thinking of something else. That something else was not of minor points of etiquette, nor any of the multitudinous little incidents with which rumour filled the air, but of the sentimental significance of the gathering. His Excellency is not a rhapsodist or a dreamer, and the Durbar meant something more to him if not to the majority of us. It was a landmark—not a milestone crowned with roses—but, a landmark carved in stone, crowned with dust and coloured with all the odoriferous pigments of the East to remind all the peoples and princes of the Asiatic empire of the British Crown that they had passed under the dominion of a new Sovereign, and that they were not scattered in a heterogeneous and cumbersome mass but co-ordinate units in a harmonious and majestic whole. Is there any occasion to marvel that his Excellency complains of the lack of sympathy with him in his aspirations of the failure of the people to appreciate the manifold blessings he would confer upon them! Yet he does not greatly grieve after all. Referring to prospective educational reform his Excellency yesterday warned the Council, and through it the people, that though they might be unappreciative and put stumbling blocks in the way yet Government would not deviate from its course. Though every reform proposed be overwhelmed with obloquy and criticism, and proscribed merely because it is change, and the people missed their opportunity of assisting Government in its onward march, yet would Government press on and alone. That is the right spirit in which to press forward towards the prize. If his Excellency is astonished at this want of sympathy and appreciation does it not argue a still imperfect acquaintance with the people he has now only a few months left in which to study?

THE AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE cotton industry is by no means the least important branch of commerce in which the competition of American traders is anxiously regarded by British manufacturers. When it was first recognised it was thought that this competition was merely due to temporarily increased exportations owing to bad times, and a consequently reduced demand at home. But during the last few years it has become more and more obvious that very keen and very close rivalry has arisen between the cotton spinners of America and those of New England and the Southern States. Even when there has been a good home trade the exportations have been sustained, and in some places to the direct disadvantage of the British manufacturer. This state of affairs which recently has been really serious led the manufacturers of Lancashire to institute an enquiry into American methods with a view to ascertaining the causes of the success which American spinners have gained in recent years. A report upon that enquiry may be expected shortly. With a view to supplying information pending the result of the report, Mr. T. M. Young, a gentleman well known in commercial circles in Lancashire, undertook a commission upon his own account, and the fruits of it were contained in a number of valuable newspaper articles. These articles have now been published in book form, under the title of "The American Cotton Industry," and they make a by-no-means unimportant volume. Cotton spinners in this country as well as the manufacturers of Lancashire will find work very instructive. It is interesting to learn that the recent progress in American cotton spinning is not due to any great extent to the proximity of the American mills to the cotton fields. It seems that the cost of bringing raw cotton to the mills of New England was practically the same as that of conveying it to the Lancashire spinner. Even in the south the advantage is inconsiderable. Up to the present, Americans have gained their great advantage owing to the cost of labour; but their sources of labour supply appear to be almost exhausted whereas the demand is ever on the increase. In this matter their conditions are very likely to be levelled up eventually. It is not likely that the American will always enjoy the advantage of cheap labour. Mr. Young points out the striking effect that competition has had upon the trade of cotton drills and sheetings during the last ten years in Shanghai. In 1893 there were exported to Shanghai 353,910 English pieces of cotton drills and 526,301 American pieces. In 1901—eight years later—the figures were, respectively, 145,881 and 1,632,464. There was thus a falling off in respect of the British article of 208,019 pieces, and a gain in regard to the American of no less than 1,106,163 pieces. The falling off on the one hand has been as steady and as regular as the increase on the other. The same process has been going on in the trade in cotton sheetings; indeed, in that particular line of goods the differences are even more striking. Mr. Young holds that the extensive use of the "automatic" loom in the United States has a great deal to do with the advantage which American spinners have gained over the British, and he points out that looms of this type are made and worked not only in America but also in Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium. England alone is conspicuous among cotton manufacturing countries by the absence of this modern machine. It may be added in support of the figures given by Mr. Young that much the same process is going on in the Indian market as in China, and that there is every prospect of the same problem arising here in the future. In the matter of the automatic loom—a point which Mr. Young lays much stress upon—England is handicapped by her patent laws, but it certainly behoves the cotton spinners of Manchester and of Lancashire generally to study a few of the problems which Mr. Young has suggested, and to endeavour to make capital by his advice.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

THE second annual report of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, which is a record of the work done during the year ended in August last, could hardly be more satisfactory. The work largely increased during the year, and it was remarkably successful. Out of a total of 513 cases treated only five failures occurred, the fatalities thus amounting to '92 per cent. This success would doubtless have been absolutely complete had those who sought the assistance of the institution done so at a proper time, or when there was some chance of arresting the progress of the disease. The deaths which did occur were amongst the native patients. Not a single European who presented himself for treatment contracted hydrophobia. Of course, this was because Europeans generally take such precautions as they can on their own account, but in the case of the natives the treatment required is more stringent and the danger is greater, because native patients, owing to their scanty clothing, are, generally speaking, bitten more severely than Europeans, and only in a few cases is cauterization applied early. Then again many of the natives waste a good deal of time before applying to the Institute, and in a large number of cases the wounds are suppurating and neglected. It goes without saying almost that persons bitten by rabid animals should apply at the earliest possible moment for treatment, and this is more particularly the case when the bites are severe or situated in the head, face, or in the region of other great nerve centres. Europeans, however, clearly recognise this fact, and the consequence is that of the 215 Europeans treated during 1902 not a single one died or showed any symptoms of hydrophobia. Major Semple, the Director of the Institute, gives some remarkable facts as to the attitude assumed by people who have been bitten by rabid animals. Some people write to say that they are "so busy that they cannot come," and enquire if it is safe to defer the treatment. Others write to inform Major Semple that they have been bitten by mad dogs, but that the wound has healed up and that they feel no bad effects. This probably might be an excuse to the sceptically minded, but it is pointed out that the bite from a rabid animal heals just as quickly as the bite from a healthy animal, and is not likely to be followed by any bad effects until symptoms of hydrophobia set in. Indeed the appearance of the bite, and its disposition to heal or otherwise, is no index whatever as to whether it was inflicted by a rabid animal or not. The wound of any bite should be cauterised at once or washed with pure carbolic acid. Even though the animal which inflicted it be apparently healthy it should be kept under supervision for ten days. If no signs of rabies appear during that time then no danger can ensue to the persons upon whom the bite has been inflicted. Even if the dog develop rabies on the eleventh day there is no danger of infection. On the other hand should the dog develop the slightest symptom of rabies on any day up to the tenth, the trip to Kasauli should be made without the slightest delay. Jackals appear to be much more likely to disseminate the disease than any other animals, and it has been found also that the treatment required in the case of jackal bites is more stringent. Rabies does not develop as a rule until the third week; it cannot possibly occur even after direct inoculation on the brain before the fourteenth day, and according to Major Semple it is extremely unlikely that the period of incubation would be so short. It may occupy three months, and in exceptional cases as long as six months. There is in the report this year a lot of valuable information which should be possessed in view of emergency by everybody, and it would be worth while for the production to be extensively circulated.

MR. J. P. HEWETT, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is now on a short visit to Calcutta.

SIR THOMAS HIGHAM, President of the Irrigation Commission, will send in his Report to Government by the 15th April, and leave for England on the 18th.

THE Civil Veterinary Department are about to extend their operations to check epidemics of cattle disease. A systematic campaign is now to be undertaken in these Provinces where but little has been been done up to the present.

A REPORT from the Kurram Valley states that on the night of the 8th instant a fire occurred in Parachinar Bazar, destroying a block of buildings consisting of nine shops and two dwelling houses. But for the exertions of the Political Staff and the men of the Kurram Militia, the whole bazar would probably have been burnt down.

THE visit to Calcutta of Messrs. Shepeton and Brousse de Garsigoy, delegates from Natal, has resulted in a satisfactory arrangement being come to with Government regarding the supply of Indian labour to that Colony. Proposals embodying the decisions arrived at will be submitted to the Governor of Natal, who will doubtless accept them. The Government of India, by the way, are averse from arranging to supply cooly labour to Rhodesia.

THE Emperor of Japan has conferred the Order of the Rising Sun, 2nd Class, on Major-General O. M. Creagh, V. C., C. B., commanding the British Contingent in China, that of the 4th Class on Major A. W. S. Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers, and the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class, on Lieutenant R. S. St. John, 40th Punjab Infantry, as souvenirs of the Japanese Grand Manœuvres they attended in November last.

Two Native Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council intend to question Government on the truth of the reports of the doings of the Railway Conference at Delhi, which have leaked into the Native newspapers. It is stated that the Conference made certain recommendations as to the wider employment of Anglo-Indians on State Railways, and the Native Members want to know why these recommendations, if they are correctly reported, were made, and what is to be done regarding them.

DURING the hearing of a suit in the Madura Sub-Court on the 21st instant, a discussion arose between Judge and Counsel in which Mr. T. M. Ranga Charri, the Judge, declared that the hon. Mr. Eardley Norton was not behaving like a gentleman before him. The following colloquy then ensued: Mr. Norton:—You have no right to use such language to any Counsel, and I regret it, Sir, and I shall ask you to withdraw it. His Honour:—I shall not withdraw it. Mr. Norton:—Very well, you shall hear more of this later on. His Honour:—You may do what you like.

THE King, who visited the Gaiety Theatre to witness the reviving interpolation of "The Linkman" in the long-lived. "Coreador," had an unexpected treat or bonne bouche in an afterpiece, 'The Light that Failed." About eleven, the electric light "eclipsed" itself, and, as the reporters say, "the theatre was plunged in darkness. "The faithful understudy gas, which no theatre should be without, was fortunately ready at the wings, and the King had not to be conducted to his carriage by a policeman's bull's-eye. Gas is very dependable, and if only once broke down in the great strike of the seventies, when colza-oil lamps had to be borrowed wholesale for the Strand theatres. Many elderly people still living remember wax (or reputed wax) candles at the Haymarket (the last theatre that gave its conservant adhesion to coal-gas), which dripped on to the backs of the best clothes of the old playgoers. In this case it was really a question if the play was worth the candle.

SENSATIONS IN DROWNING.

REMINISCENCES OF A SHIP WRECK.

(BY DR. JAMES A. LOWSON.)

NUMEROUS professional friends have prevailed on me to publish the following notes of an experience which is fortunately sold om vouchsafed to members of our profession. The details are indelibly impressed on my memory, although at this distance of time (it is now nearly ten years since it happened) the whole affair usually seems a right bad nightmare. Experiences of drowning or rather asphyxia from threatened drowning have rarely been reported by medical men, so my remarks may be of interest. I attribute the perfect clearness of all that happened to the fact that for some hours we had been expecting to founder and most of us on board the ill-fated vessel had made up our minds to meet the inevitable—hence the almost preternatural calm with which the crisis was faced. Foundering in deep water had been expected so that when the vessel struck a reef, a faint gleam of hope momentarily flashed across one's brain.

THE LOSS OF THE BOKHARA.

The P. and O. s. s. Bokhara, ill-fated old tub, sailed from Shanghai, on the usual run to Colombo, with the homeward-bound mails on October 8, 1892, carrying between 130 and 150, crew and passengers. On the night of the 9th, the vessel ran into a typhoon from whose clutches she never escaped. Early in the morning of October 10 all the boats were lost, and the vessel lay in the trough of the sea absolutely helpless, all efforts to get her to face the sea or run with it proving abortive. All the afternoon the continuous hammering of the big seas on the doomed vessel went on, whilst night came only to add darkness to our other horrors—the faint glimmer of a tallow dip being a poor substitute for the electric light. Shortly after ten o'clock three tremendous seas found their way down to the stoke-hold putting out the fires, which had been banked all day and our position was despetate. The end came shortly before midnight, when there was a heavy crash on a reef and the Bokhara was at the bottom of the Straits of Formosa in less than a minute.

Lying jammed up in a corner of an already rickedy cabin, trying to get a few moments' sleep, the terrific crash at once woke one up to the extreme gravity of the situation, and with scarcely time to think I pulled down the life-belts, and, throwing two to my companions, tied the third on myself, and bolted for the saloon companion, intending to reach the bridge or rigging. There was no time to spare for studying humanity at this juncture but I can never forget the apparent want of initiative in all I passed. All the passengers seemed paralysed—even my own companions some of them able military men, had no idea of doing anything. The stewards of the ship, uttering cries of despair and last farewells blocked up the saloon entrance of the deck, and it was only by sheer force I was able to squeeze past them; and just in time, too, as the first heavy sea at once poured down the companion. I saved myself from being washed down with it by standing in a corner of the deck-house, the down-rushing water reaching to the middle of the body. My costume consisted at this time of a suit of pyjamas, a singlet, and the life-belt.

Getting out on deck, I at once made for the bridge and was climbing up the steps when a perfect mountain of water seemed to come from overhead, as well as from below, and dashed me against the bridge companion, steps and legs seeming to be inextricably mixed up. The same sea washed my head up against the bridge causing, as I afterwards found, a deep incised scalp wound, about 4 or 5in. long, and knocking me insensible. The next thing I remember was trying to struggle through the rails of the upper bridge, which was now at the level of the water. The ship was evidently going down rapidly, and I was pulled down with her, still struggling to extricate myself. I got clear under water, and immediately struck out to reach the surface as I thought, but evidently only to go further down.

SENSATIONS UNDER WATER.

This exertion was a serious waste of breath, and, after what appeared to be ten or fifteen seconds, the effort of inspiration could no longer be restrained, and pressure on the chest began to develop. Probablythe most striking thing to remember at this period of time was the great pain produced in the chest, and which increased at every effort of expiration and inspiration; it seemed as if one were in a vice which was gradually being screwed up tight until it felt as if the sternum and spinal column must break. Many years ago my old teacher, Sir Henry Littlejohn, used to describe how painless and easy a death by drowning was—'like falling about in beautiful green fields in early summer'; this flashed across my brain at the time, and I said to myself. Poor old devil, Littlejohn—scarcely so accurate that time. The gulping process became more frequent for about ten efforts, and hope was then extinguished. Even although I had seen no land I felt sure there must be some near, and had hoped to get to the surface again to make an effort to reach it. The pressure after these ten (circa) rapid 'gulps' seemed unbearable, but gradually the pain seemed to ease up as the carbonic acid was accumulating in the blood. At the same time the efforts at inspiration with their accompanying 'gulps' of water occurred at longer and longer intervals. My mental condition was now such that I appeared to be in a pleasant dream, although I had enough will power to think of friends at home, and still retain vivid recollections of the clearness of the sight of the Grampians familiar to me in boyhood, which was brought to my view. Before finally losing consciousness, the chest pain had completely disappeared, and sensation was actually pleasant. What time I had then passed in the water I cannot possibly say—but I should think about two minutes; I was greatly handicapped below water by the previous exertion in getting on deck, and then by the stunning blow on the head with the result that instead of going down after a full inspiration there was actually very little more than residual air in the lungs. Then the useless attempt to reach the surface would further reduce the time necessary to produce unconsciousness. What happened when inpiration was attempted was that the mouth was immediately filled with water, and the epiglottis closing or closed down on the larynx, the act of swallowing at once occurred. I think the only time the epiglottis was not close down was during the short expirations which took place after every attempt at inspiration

The article on drowning in the 'Encyclopædia Britanica says: 'The drowned individual struggles to reach the surface of the water in his efforts to respire—as he draws water into his windpipe which provokes cough' I cannot see how it is possible for a man under water to cough, and I do not believe that any water will get into the trachea until after unconciousness comes on. I have made post-mortem examination of scores of drowned bodies in Hong-Kong, and 'froth in the trachea' is anything but a constant sign. Where efforts at artificial respirations have been made one would expect this frothy condition, or if in drownin they had come to the surface once or twice. Captain Marryat's experience of drowning was that the sensation were rather pleasant than otherwise and Sir Henry Littlejohn seems to have almost used Captain Marryat's words. They are both wrong—Marryat probably forgot about some of his sensations.

RETURN TO THE SURFACE.

To go on with the narrative consciousness returned, and I found myself at the surface of the water, and managed to get about a dozen good inspirations. A hurried glance showed me the land apparently about 400 yards distant, and I proceeded to utilise first a bale of silk and then a long wooden plank to assist me to the shore. These and the life-belt were of the greatest use also in saving my body from being ashed about on the reef in the tempestuous sea. As it was, feet, knees, and the regions of the anoterior superior iliac spines were consid rably lacerated. On landing and getting behind a sheltering rock, no effort was required to produce copious emesis. I do not think that much, if any, water could have got down the trachea. I gave it the chance to run out by gravity, while vomiting. It would be interesting to make sure at what stage the epiglottis begins to refuse work. The possibility of pneumonia or bronchitis occurring was soon forgotten in the further exigencies of the situation.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LORD KITCHENER AS WAR SECRETARY.

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords moved the approval of the new Council of National Defence and urged that the first efforts of the Council should be directed to the adjustment of National Armaments. He complained of the excessive burden of taxation, and incidentally defended the suggestion to place Lord Kitchener in charge of the War Office. If the means of the defence of India, he continued, were thought inadequate, it would be infinitely better to strengthen the Indian Army than to rely on three Army Corps which it was proposed to keep in England for that purpose.

Viscount Goschen, speaking in the House of Lords of the Navy Estimates, said that they exceeded the two-Powers standard. This, he said, was justifiable because it was necessary to watch neutrals.

Lord Selborne said that the two-Powers standard only referred to battleships. He was amazed, he continued, at Lord Rosebery's statement regarding not sending troops to India in the case of an invasion. An increase of the Indian Army was most expensive whereas the contemplated reinforcements would be mostly reserves.

As regards the proposal to place Lord Kitchener in charge of the War Office that meant that the whole Cabinet would be responsible for the acts of Lord Kitchener while Lord Kitchener would not be responsible for theirs.

THE PLANET ACTIVE.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANIC OUTBURSTS.

DEVASTATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

There are reports from various parts of a widespread seismic agitation. La Souffriere and Mont Pelee are again devastating parts of St. Vincent and Martinique. The inhabitants are in despair.

There were violent shocks at Karlsruhe in Saxony on Sunday. Vesuvius is increasingly active.

There were earthquake shocks to-day in Staffordshire and Derbyshire. In some places chimneys and ceilings fell. People rushed into the streets. No serious damage was done.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

An "Englishman" cable, dated London the 23rd instant, states:—

The Souffriere eruptions are increasing, and the ejections are greater than at any previous outbursts. There have been casualties through a fall of stones. The Island of Barbadoes is affected, and there is an ominous darkness. The alarm of the people is intensifying.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE RIOTS AT TRINIDAD.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

There were fourteen people killed and forty wounded at Trinidad yesterday. There were no Europeans among them.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND FRANCE.

The Newfoundland Legislature has renewed the modus vivendi with France for the last time.

CUBAN SUGAR.

A Cuban firm has contracted to deliver seven thousand tons of sugar in Liverpool.

THE INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

MESSRS. RALLI'S ENTERPRISE.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers are giving up their American Cotton Department, and are concentrating their efforts on East India cotton.

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

TO ANSWER GRAVE CHARGES.

COURT-MARTIAL ORDERED.

Sir Hector Macdonald has been ordered to return to Colombo to answer very grave charges which have been made against him. The Governor has been authorised to convene a court-martial, the offences being outside the scope of the Criminal Law of the colony.

HONOUR FOR THE VICEROY.

CHAIN OF ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER CONFERRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

His Majesty the King has conferred upon the Viceroy the Chain of Royal Victorian Order as a personal memento in connection with the Delhi Durbar. The Chain so far has only been presented to two recipients with the exception of the Royal personages, viz the late Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Argyll.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

DREDGING OF THE HOOGHLY.

REDUCTION OF IMPORT CHARGES.

At their last meeting the Calcutta Port Commissioners resolved to prepare specifications with a view of calling for tenders for a powerful suction dredger with floating discharge pipes to cost six lakhs of rupees, for cutting away the bars on the Hooghly.

The river due is to be maintained, but a further reduction to the extent of two lakhs of rupees is to be made during the coming year in the charges on imports.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

CROWNING THE MILESTONES WITH ROSES.

HIS EXCELLENCY MISREAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day the Income-Tax Bill was passed.

The Hon. Mr. Arundel, replying to questions asked by the Hon. Sri Ram and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale said a semi-official conference was held at Delhi to discuss the question of the employment of Eurasians on Indian Railways. The managers of various Railways were present, but the recommendations framed have not been submitted to the Government of India, and he saw no need that Government should publish a memorandum asked for by the Hon. Sri Ram Bahadur.

A prolonged debate took place on the Budget Statement.

Mr. Turner congratulated the Government on the Budget, and said that in the reductions of taxation made they had correctly anticipated the views of the people as a whole, but he regretted the Income-Tax had not been taken off up to the limit of incomes of twelve hundred rupees annually, and urged that the intention should not be forgotten of abolishing this unpopular impost altogether, it being one which was only defensible as a temporary means of raising revenue to meet an emergency. Mr. Turner went on to remark on the large silver imports, and to suggest a connection between this and illicit coinage. He regretted Government had not yet seen their way to decrease the telegraph rates or to guarantee the interest on rupee paper in sterling. He hoped Government would decline to accept the Brussels Sugar Convention, thereby keeping a free hand to protect the new sugar industry. He also dwelt upon the need of action to save the trade between India and Persia from being ruined by the new tariff.

In the course of his reply Sir Edward Law indicated that there is no probability of guaranteeing the interest on the whole of the existing rupee paper in sterling, but he hinted that it is possible something of the kind might be done in the future issues, in which case a portion of the existing issues might eventually be converted to a similarly guaranteed stock. He held out small hopes of a reduction in telegraph rates, but said that the Government were considering the matter, and it is possible something might be done to cheapen the non-urgent traffic. As regards income-tax he would have been glad to have adopted a twelve hundred-rupee limit if this could have been afforded, but he disagreed entirely from Sir Montagu Turner as regards desirability of eventually abolishing income-tax altogether, on the contrary he held that it was a valuable source of revenue, and one he desired to see maintained in order to get contribution to revenue from persons who would otherwise largely escape. Sir Arthur Law also held out no hope of even abolishing the cotton excise duty, which he thought a desirable impost, and one which by its increasing yield showed it was not injurious to the industry concerned; and he hoped it would be long retained.

Mr. Ibbetson in the course of his speech indicated that it is now pretty certain that the proposed Agricultural Research Institute would be located at Pusa in Bengal, where cattle breeding operations would also be undertaken. The Government of India had applied to the Secretary of State for two more experts in connection with it, and an Assistant Agricultural Chemist was also to be got out.

Mr. Bose complained of the heaviness of the Land Assessment in the Contral Provinces and the need of concessions to the depressed cotton industry.

Mr. Bilgrami insisted upon the desirability of spending money on the Police and Education, and advocated an extra day for discussing the Budget and an increase in interval between its presentation and discussion.

Mr. Ananda Charlu thought the Salt Tax reduction should have been larger, and complained of the military expenditure.

The Hon. Mr. Rampini, in the course of his remarks, directed attention to the annually recurring profit, which in Bengal amounts to between forty and fifty lakhs of rupees a year, made on the administration of justice, and urged that the amount by which the Government receipts from court fees and the courts exceeded the expenditure on the administration of justice should be spent on improving judicial service which was greatly in need of both strengthening and popularising with a view to attracting good men.

His Highness the Aga Khan congratulated the Government on the Budget and the prosperity it disclosed, and made two notable suggestions, one being that steps should be taken to increase educational facilities in India and the other that a change should be made in connection with the troops of Native States whereby they should be placed under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief, thereby enabling the Native States to take their legitimate share in the defence of the Empire. This scheme, he said, would involve the appointment of selected Brisish Officers to the armies of Native States, and would place these great feudatories in the position occupied by the amalgamated States of the German Empire.

The Raja of Sirmur congratulated the Government on the Budget.

The Hon. Mr. Cruikshank did the same, and in the course of his remarks hoped it would be possible to give the United Province a more favourable allotment of funds at the next Provincial Settlement.

Mr. Whitworth dwelt upon the desirability of improving the machinery for the execution of decrees, and suggested that better men should be obtained by increasing the attractiveness of the posts held by subordinate judges, judicial clerks, and bailiffs. He also referred to the need of better court houses in the Bombay Presidency.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

THE REMISSION OF TAXATION.

His Excellency the Viceroy said:—Among the objects that I have set before myself ever since I have been in India, and high up among the tasks of which I have sometimes spoken, has been a reduction of the burdens that rest upon the shoulders of the people. In my first Budget Speech in 1899 I discussed the question of remission of taxation, and showed that the time was not yet arrived. Then we found ourselves caught in a cyclone of famine and general suffering, and all such ideas had to be postponed. In my third Budget Speech I again cautiously alluded to the matter, but, as we were still in the wood and had not got out into the open, I dared neither to be sanguine nor prophetic. Last year we had a large surplus, and I discussed in my Budget remarks the different ways in which we might have spent it. We decided to make a substantial gift to those classes of the population who had been hardest hit in the recent visitations, and we wiped off arrears of Land Revenue amounting to nearly two crores, or a sum of £1,320,000. Now at last in my fifth year we are able to take the further step that has all along been in our minds, and my present Budget Speech is the pleasantest that I have yet been called upon to deliver, since it is associated with the first serious reduction of taxation that has been made in India for twenty years. My view about taxation in this country has all along been this. I have never believed that, judged by any or all of the tests that are commonly and fairly applied, it is excessive or even high. I believe on the whole that so long as a liberal policy of remission and suspension of land revenue is pursued in bad times, it presses very lightly upon the people. But the material condition or the relative acquiescence of a people is not the sole measure of what taxation should be. Otherwise there would be a good argument for squeezing everybody up to the point at which he gives forth moisture without an audible groan. Another test, which a just and liberal-minded government will not fail to apply, is the observance of a due proportion between the revenues that are drawn from the people and the calls that are made upon them by a reasonably progressive standard of administration. When it is found that for a series of years, including years of misfortune, the revenues of a country produce a considerable annual surplus over and above what is required by administrative needs, even interpreting these in the most generous spirit, then I think that the time has arrived for taking from the people somewhat less, and it is these considerations that have led my colleagues and myself to give this relief, added to the fact that it has been long promised, and that the patience of the community has itself enhanced the case for remission. Sir E. Law, whom I must take leave to congratulate both upon the results that he has achieved and upon the modesty with which he has announced them, has shown in his Statement that we have endeavoured to bring our bounty home to those classes of the community that most require it, through the relief of the income-tax to the struggling members of the middle class, and through the reduction in the salt duty to the cultivating millions.

THE SACRIFICE OF REVENUE.

The total annual sacrifice of the revenue, which we have thus accepted, amounts to nearly 210 lakhs or Rs. 1,40,00,000, and it will not, I hope, henceforward be in the power of any one to say that we have refused to the people a due share in the improving prosperity of the country, or that Government has either selfishly absorbed or unwisely dissipated the fruits of the national industry. The fear has been expressed that the benefits of the reduction on the salt-tax may be frittered away before they reach the consumer. But if we examine the result of what happened at the last reduction in 1882, and again when the duty was re-imposed in 1888, we find good reason for thinking that a difference of 8 annas per maund does filter down to the people, and is reflected both in the price of the commodity and in an increase or decrease of consumption. I am glad to see that this view was endorsed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale who made a speech to-day characterised by the great ability which we have learned to associate with his utterances. Of course the reduction of taxation now does not carry with it any promise that it will never at any time be re-imposed. The income-tax in England, which is the great national reserve, goes up and down according to the financial position, and every civilized government must have at its disposal the means of meeting an emergency whether caused by war or anything else. The utmost that the community can demand is that taxation which has been taken off upon its own merits shall not be lightly re-imposed, and that the financial emergency which is held to justify its re-imposition shall be proportionate in degree to the prosperity which was responsible for the original relief. I hope myself that the consumption of salt may increase steadily under the lowered rate of duty and that Government will gradually reap its reward in a recovery of revenue as well as in the gratitude of the people. One thing it may interest honorable members to know, namely, that since the salt duties were equalised throughout India there has never been a period except the six years between 1882 and 1888 at which the duty anywhere in India has stood so low as the rate to which we have now reduced it, and that since India was taken over by the Crown in the middle of the last century the duty in Northern India and Bengal was never lower than two rupees eight annas, except during the period above mentioned. These facts are, I think, of importance as tending to show the genuine and

EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT BOON,

and also the desire of Government so far from making increasing expenditure an excuse for increasing calls upon the poorer classes of the population, to allow them to be the first to profit by an all-round improvement in the national resources. There is one consequence that I hope may ensue from these measures of financial relief. I hope they may give the public at large both in India and outside of it a little greater confidence in the position and prospects of this country.

INDIA'S RECUPERATIVE POWER.

Year after year we have put forward at this table statements of figures and facts tending irresistibly to show that there is a great reserve of economic vitality in India, which not even plague and famine and the expenditure entailed thereby have availed to subdue. We have shown steadily improving revenues, large and increasing surpluses, and advances in all the tests that indicate material prosperity. We have even been able from time to time to confer, as we did last year, very large and substantial boons, but there has always remained a school of thought that declined to be convinced. With them the poverty of the Indian peasant, the decline of the country, and, I may almost say, its ultimate ruin have almost become an article of political belief based upon sentiment rather than reason and impervious to the evidence of facts; and the final argument that has always been used by critics of this class is the following:—"We are not impressed by your figures; we do not believe in your surpluses; we are not even convinced by your occasional doles; not until you give a permanent relief of taxation shall we be persuaded either of the sympathy of Government or of the prosperity of the country. That is the sure and final test of the condition of India and of the statesmanship of its rulers." Well, I feel inclined to take these critics at their own word, and to invite them now that we have subscribed to their test to abate their melancholy and to be a little more generous and less sceptical in the future.

INDIA'S POVERTY.

I do not wish it for a moment to be thought that because we have been able to remit the best part of one and-a-half million sterling per annum in taxation therefore there is no poverty in India. Far from it. There is enough; and far more than enough, there is a great deal more than anyone of us can contemplate with equanimity or satisfaction. The size and growth of the population, the character of their livelihood, and to some extent their own tradition and inclinations render this inevitable, but I do not believe that the people are getting poorer. On the contrary I hold that they are making slow but sure advances, and that in normal conditions this progress is certain to continue; but in my view this can only be achieved if all those who are concerned with the problem, whether as administrators or critics, do so in the spirit not of pessimism but of cheerfulness. As little by little we get forward I would crown every milestone on the path with roses instead of wetting it with tears.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

There is another point of view from which I would, for a moment, invite the Council and the outside public to regard the relief which has been announced in this Budget since I think that here again we may find a useful corrective to some of the dangers of premature criticism. How often have we not been told in certain quarters in the past three months that the Delhi Durbar was a foolish and even wicked extravagance, because we spent the money of the people, how much or how little, I shall presently show without announcing to them a substantial benefit in return. I am not sure that my honourable friend Mr. Charlu is not a little unsound on this point himself, for he generously offered to let bygones be bygones as though there was something that we would retire like to forget that is not at all our view. May I remark that I should have been glad enough to make the announcement at the Durbar, but that it is the usual practice of modern Governments to connect relief of taxation with Budget Statements and with the beginning or end of the financial year. I should have thought that this was tolerably clear from my Durbar speech. However, our eager and incredulous friends would not wait even for three months. In their view the golden opportunity had been thrown away, and the Government that had sacrificed it had proved its indifference to the public interest. I feel tempted to wonder whether the Durbar which I firmly believe that 9-10ths, I think I might say 99-100ths, of those who either saw it or know anything about it, regard as having been a unique success, will be relieved from the charge of failure at the hands of the minority who have hitherto so represented it, now that the solitary cause which was alleged to have been responsible for that failure has disappeared by the announcement in March of the bounty which they would have preferred to secure in January. When the Durbar is cited in the history of the future, even from the narrow point of view of material result alone, will it be quoted by the class of opinion of which I am speaking as a success, because it heralded the present relief, or as a failure because it fell short by three months of anticipating it? I do not fancy that there can be much doubt as to the response.

THE COST OF THE DURBAR.

These remarks lead me by a natural transition to say something about the Durbar itself. And first I must devote a few words to the cost. As I said in my speech in September last, though this is not the test which I would dream of applying myself as the final or crucial touchstone to a ceremony which I, at any rate, regard as having had a profound political significance and an almost immeasurable potitical effect, yet I have no right to object to its being applied by others, and I realise that even symbolism presents itself to many minds in terms of rupees and pies. If, however, we apply this standard then I do not hesitate to claim an absolute vindication for all that I said last autumn. I remarked then that of the 26½ lakhs estimated for Imperial expenditure we should recover the greater part, and I added that a great State ceremonial would never have been conducted in India upon more economical lines. These prophecies were not universally accepted at the time, but they have turned out to be scrupulously correct. And, indeed, they overestimated rather than understated the actual outlay. The net charge against Imperial Revenues for the entire cost works out at little more than 12½ lakhs or £ 84,000. If to this we add the expenses incurred by local Governments for their provincial camps over which, from the circumstances of the case, the Government of India could exercise little control and which amounted to a net total of a little over 14½ lakhs or £99,000, we get a net final charge, Imperial and Provincial of about £180,000 for the Durbar. Is there anyone who will tell me that this is an excessive charge upon a population of over 230 millions in British India exclusive of the Native States for celebrating the Coronation of their Sovereign. In Great Britain with a population of 40 millions of people they voted, I believe, £100,000 for a similar purpose, or a charge of less than a half-penny per head of the people. They also spent £70,000 in entertaining the representatives who came from India to attend the ceremony, in India we have spent £180,000 with a population of nearly 300 millions in all, or about

ONE-SIXTH OF A PENNY

per head of the entire community. Is this too heavy a price for the people to pay for the Coronation of their Emperor? Has a similar sum never been spent upon an Indian marriage or upon an Indian accession? Why the sum is only about one-seventh part of the relief which we are going to give, not once but in the succeeding year to the Indian people by our relief of taxation. Each one of them paid in January a great deal less than a farthing for the Coronation of his Emperor, but he goes away in March with nearly eight times that sum in his pocket per annum. Spread over such enormous masses the bounty may in individual cases seem small, but the recipient, I am sure, would be the first to recognise the degree to which he has gained, and I expect if we could consult him that he would at once respond by a request to have a Durbar every year if only it was likely to be attended with similar results. There are, I know, some who say that this is very well, but that we look at what the Durbar cost the Princes and their people. Well, I do not know what it cost them, nor does anybody else, though I have seen a good many extravagant and random calculations. But I do know that these sums were voluntarily spent, that they were all spent in the country, that they diffused employment and radiated contentment far and wide, and that it would be impossible to get up a protest or petition against them in a single Native State or in any part of the Indian continent. But I would ask whether we may not leave this somewhat sordid field of controversy, and pause for a moment to enquire what was the effect of the Durbar itself. I have deprecated the financial criterion. Here let me deprecate the ceremonial criterion also. I have read a great deal since January about pomp and pageantry, and the idea of some persons seems to be that the Durbar was intended only to show the magnificence of the Empire and the trappings of the East.

NOT A SHOW ONLY.

How strangely we often misread each other in this world. I suppose that reams of paper and gallons of ink have been expended upon the delineation of the splendours of the Durbar. May I make a confession that I have never read these accounts without a positive pang for all the while I have been thinking about something else. I hope I am not a rhapsodist or dreamer, but to me and, I hope, to the majority of us the Durbar meant not a panorama or a procession. It was a landmark in the history of the people and a chapter in the ritual of the State. What was it intended for? It was meant to remind all the princes and peoples of the Asiatic empire of the British Crown that they had passed under the dominion of a new and single Sovereign, to enable them to solemnise that great and momentous event, and to receive the royal assurance and greeting. And what was its effects? They learned that under that benign influence they were one, that they were not scattered in a heterogeneous and cumbersome mass, but co-ordinate units in a harmonious and majestic whole. The scales of isolation and prejudice and distrust fell from their eyes, and from the Arab Shaikhs of Aden on the west, of the Shan Chief of the Mekong on the borders, of loyalty and the inspiration of a single aim. Was there nothing in this? Is it nothing that the sovereign at his Coronation should exchange pledges with his assembled lieges, and there should be an expression of spontaneous allegiance on the other? Is it nothing that the citizens of the Empire should learn what that Empire means? Even if we take the rest of India which could not be present at Delhi but held its own rejoicings in its own place, is it nothing to lift an entire people for a little space out of their parochial lives, and to let them catch a glimpse of a higher ideal an appreciation of the hidden laws that regulate the march of nations and the destinies of men? I believe that the Durbar more than any event in modern history showed to the Indian people the path, which under the guidance of Providence has produced its unity and impressed the world with its moral as well as material force. It will not be forgotten. The sound of the trumpets has already died away. The Captains and the Kings have departed. But the effect produced by this overwhelming display of unity and patriotism is still alive and will not perish. Everywhere it is known that upon the throne of the East is seated a power that has made of the sentiments, the aspirations, and the interests of 300 millions of Asiatics a living thing, and the units in that great aggregation have learned that in their incorporation lies their strength. As a disinterested spectator of the Durbar remarked, not until to-day did I realise that the destinies of the East are still in India's hand. I think, too, that the Durbar taught the lesson not only of power but of duty. There was not an officer of Government there present, there was not a ruling prince nor a thoughtful spectator who must not at one moment or other have felt that participation in so great a conception carried with it responsibility as well as pride, and that owed something in return for whatever of dignity, or security, or opportunity the Empire had given to him.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

Passing from the Durbar, honourable members may like to hear something of the results of the Art Exhibition which we held at Delhi at the same time and which was designed exclusively in the interests of the indigenous arts and industries of this country. What effect the exhibition will have upon the future of Indian art it is of course impossible as yet to determine. But that it had a wonderful success in calling the attention of the outside public, foreign as well as native, to the still vital capacities of Indian art, I think is certain. Though the exhibition was open but a short time, no fewer than 48,000 persons paid for admission. The cash sales amounted to over 3 lakhs of rupees, and the total receipts to more than 4 lakhs. The building cost something more than one and a half lakhs, and apart from that the net cost of the exhibition was only half a lakh. I think, therefore, that we may fairly claim for a very moderate outlay to have given an impetus to Indian art which ought not to die away, while the presence in so many museums and private collections of the beautiful objects that were purchased from the exhibition ought to act as a timely advertisement to the still unexhausted skill of our craftsmen and artisans. Among the most contented of the participators at Delhi were the ruling Chiefs of India, and not the least contented of them, I venture to say, was the Chief of premier rank, his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

THE AGREEMENT WITH THE NIZAM.

I have had no previous opportunity of alluding to the agreement that I was fortunate enough to be able to conclude with him a little while before the Durbar. I may perhaps indulge in a brief reference to it now. It was an agreement regulating the future of the districts hitherto designated as the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad and more popularly known as Berar. The papers concerning that agreement have arrived, and of the steps by which it was attained. I believe that it has generally been accepted as an agreement honourable to both parties and bringing to a satisfactory termination a state of affairs that had for half a century been neither satisfactory nor profitable to either. I will only add here as the correspondence has shown that the agreement following upon a friendly exchange of views between his Highness the Nizam and myself represented the free and unfettered disposition of both parties, and that no trace of any opposite influence entered at any moment into its negotiation. His Highness is not less gratified with the agreement than we are, and if both parties are equally content, then I think that there is nothing unreasonable in asking the public to join in our felicitations. There are few questions of delicacy or difficulty connected with native States in which it has not been my experience that the Chief is ready to discuss them in the most frank and courteous spirit with the head of the Government of India.

RESULTS OF RECENT POLICY.

I now pass to the wider range of subjects that is apt to be opened up by a Budget debate. In some of these discussions I have spoken of the duties with which Government has charged itself and of the manner in which they are being fulfilled. I do not propose to-day to say much of the labours that lie behind us. I will merely allude to a few that are in a state of transitional development, and the course of which we watch with natural anxiety from year to year. Our Currency Policy is working well, and is bringing back confidence to every branch of Indian finance and trade. Our Frontier Policy has so far been fortunate. The new province is prospering, and we are gradually extending the application of the principles upon which our frontier policy depends. The Punjab Land Alienation Act is reported to be succeeding beyond expectation, and encourages us to approach with greater confidence and attempts to arrest the evils of indebtedness and expropriation of the agricultural population elsewhere. You have heard Sir Denzil Ibbetson speak about these, and I have nothing to add to what he has so well said. The industrial legislations that we have passed during the past two years is bearing good fruit, and the increased wage for the coolie in the tea gardens of Assam will come into operation in the ensuing year. Re-armament has been completed in the regular army and only remains to be extended to the volunteers, and we are proceeding to the organisation of internal factories so as to render ourselves self-sufficing in the future.

"THE VICEROY'S RAZOR."

LIMITATION OF OFFICIAL REPORTS.

There is one matter which I have before now mentioned at this table, and to which I have attached an importance that has not always been recognized. I allude to the orders that we passed for a reduction in the number and length of official reports, that time-honoured foible and snare of Indian Administration. Some people said that the idea was excellent but that the orders would be nugatory and the difference nil. Others applauded conciseness in the abstract but deplored it in the case of every report to which it was applied. Of course we could not expect all in a moment to hit off the exact men between prolixity and undue contraction or to teach every officer straight away how to frame the ideal report. But that our orders have not only not been abortive but have produced very material results will, I think, be evident from the following figures. The total number of obligatory reports to Government has been reduced from nearly 1,300 to a little over 1,000. But the difference in their contents is more notable still. Before the issue of the new orders the number of pages of letter-press submitted and printed was 18,000. It is now 8,600. The number of pages of statistics was 17,400; it is now 11,300 or a total reduction of pages of contents from 35,400 to less than 20,000. I do not think that this reduction has been achieved at any cost whatever to administrative efficiency. What it has meant in relief to the compiling officers and in the release of energy for other and more important branches of work, will be patent to anyone who has the smallest experience of Indian administration. I do not now propose to dwell further upon the past.

THE TASKS OF THE FUTURE.

I prefer in what I have to say to look ahead and to form an estimate of the work that still awaits my colleagues and myself before we can say that the work of reform and reconstruction that we assumed has been duly started on its way or before we can afford to rest a little on our oars. Sometimes I confess that I get a little appalled at the magnitude of the undertaking and disappointed at the reception that appears to await reform. The very people who applaud reform and cry for the reformer are apt to express immense surprise at the one and no small resentment at the other when they are forthcoming. There are so many excellent arguments for doing nothing, such a reposeful fascination is just scraping along. I have even learned in this country a new and captivating doctrine, viz, that it is considered a mistake in some quarters to enquire at all. I came here with the idea that no sphere of administrative work in the world admits less of hasty generalisation or abrupt action than India, that the features of race, religion, and locality are so opposite, the general lack of uniformity so striking that before any organic changes could be introduced profound and careful investigation was required, and a consultation of local authority and opinion, however bewildering the differences might be, was essential. If I held these views four years ago still more do I hold them now. They are the commonplaces of Oriental administration. They seem to me the A, B, C, of Indian politics. I cannot conscientiously recede from them in any respect, and yet how familiar I now am with the charge that it is a waste of time and a proof of insincerity to enquire; that commissions are an expensive extravagance; and that the problems which we are engaged in laboriously investigating are so well-known that only the meanest capacity is required to solve them without further ado. I do not think that the withers of my colleagues or myself have been wrung by these remarks; indeed I have a shrewd suspicion that the very persons who protest against enquiry before action as a superfluity would equally denounce action without enquiry as an outrage. I am afraid,

therefore, that we shall obstinately continue our policy of ascertaining the data before we proceed to act upon them, although it will be gratifying to those who are so impatient for deeds to know that in the case of the whole of our Commissions the stage of investigation is now almost at an end, and that there lies immediately in front of us the onerous and responsible task of translating so much of their recommendations as we may decide to accept into practice. Who knows that before long we shall not have the charge brought against us of acting too much after having enquired too little. Perhaps we shall even be told, as we have been in a well-known case, that it was not necessary either to enquire or to act at all.

FAMINE RELIEF POLICY.

There is one respect in which we have just taken the final steps in dealing with the policy recommended by one of the most important Commissions that have sat and reported during my time. I allude to Sir A. Macdonnell's Famine Commission. Soon after the report first reached us we issued orders to the local Governments upon so much of the report as we accepted ourselves without demur and as we knew to be similarly acceptable to them. Since then we have conducted an exhaustive correspondence with the local Governments and with the Secretary of State upon the more disputed aspects of the case, and we are now about to issue a resolution embodying final orders on the subject. A revised code of famine procedure based upon the latest experience will then be at hand throughout India which will regulate the operations of the next campaign as soon as it has to be undertaken. I do not assume for a moment that the last word on famine relief has been spoken, or that later experience may not guide us to even further improvements of system. The utmost that we can do at each stage is to profit by the lessons hitherto learned and to translate our experience with as little delay as possible into executive orders and action so that when the next calamity comes Governments and individuals may go calmly to their task instead of rushing into all sorts of experiments and making all kinds of blunders which have to be paid for at a heavy cost later on.

The Honourable Rai Sri Ram Bahadur addressed to me to-day a personal appeal to do something before I go to strike at the root of the evil by preventing the recurrence of famine in the future in this country. If there was one accessible root, and if the axe of Government could be laid to it, who can doubt that not this Government alone but every one of its predecessors would long ago have descerned the seat of evil and has applied the instrument of destruction to it. We are cutting at the subsidiary roots. Extended irrigation, improved education, attempts to relieve the indebtedness and to increase the material prosperity of the people, crop experiments, scientific research, and a careful overhauling of the machinery with which we meet drought when it comes—all these are efforts which will gradually diminish the severity, and, I hope contract the area of famines in India, but to ask any Government to prevent the occurrence of famine in a country, the meteorological conditions of which are what they are here, and the population of which is growing at its present rate, is to ask us to wrest the keys of the Universe from the hands of the Almighty. An illustration of this was given by the hon'ble member himself in the autumn of the past year. It was by the dispensation of Providence alone, when the monsoon suddenly revisited in the months of August and September, that what might have been famine conditions were turned into prosperity. Conditions during the present winter the best Government in the world could not have accelerated that change by a single second, and the worst Government could not have retarded it. The hon'ble member seems to think that famines in this country used not to be so bad in former years, and that similar calamities do not occur under similiar conditions elsewhere. If he will study the reports of the various Famine Commissions he will find a good deal to throw doubt upon the former statements. If he turns to the history of Russia he will find good reason for changing his opinion upon the latter Government, but he should never slacken for one moment in its peace campaign just as much as in its war campaign against famine. Thus we shall render it less formidable and shall gradually gain the upperhand, but we are not in my judgment as yet within measurable distance of the time when the word prevention can be much upon our lips.

As to the work that still lies before us it falls under eight headings concerning each of which I have a few words to say. It must not be thought that the order in which I happen to name them is the order of their importance. All are equally important, and all are simultaneously being taken up. Neither must it be thought when I speak of them in the future that we are now about to start work upon any of them for the first time. Throughout the past four years there is not one among them that has not been almost continuously under our notice. In every case we have reached an advanced stage of enquiry and in some cases of action, and it only remains for us to carry these proceedings to the final stage, and to present to the Secretary of State and to the country the bases of a definite policy to be consistently pursued in the future.

A REVISED SCHEME OF EDUCATION.

The first of these is education. Do not let any one suppose that in any aspect of education we shrink from the duty that we have undertaken which is that of formulating for the country a revised scheme of education in all its branches, university, secondary, primary, technical, commercial, but we must postulate a little patience and ask for a little time. The proposals are multiform, the needs so different, the guidence that we receive from the public so perplexing that sometimes one scarcely sees light through the trunks of the trees. The subject of education, however, and particularly of University education in India, illustrates very forcibly what I said a little while back. More than a year and a half ago I presided over a Conference of leading educational authorities, official and unofficial, at Simla in order to assure myself of the trend of expert knowledge and opinion on these subjects. I remember at that time that the prevailing apprehension was lest the Government should suddenly spring a new educational policy upon the country without giving to the interested parties an opportunity of having their say, and that the Simla decrees would be issued as a mandate to the nation. Nobody, I may say, ever entertained such a notion in the Government itself. On the contrary we meant from the start to give to the qualified public the fullest opportunity for expressing its views. Accordingly we appointed a Commission under my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Raleigh, to examine into the question of the Universities, and we consulted the local Governments upon every other feature of our plans. Since then the public has had the best part of a year in which to expend its energies upon discussion an opportunity by which none can say that it has not profited. Whether Government has profited equally by these proceedings is open to doubt for I observe that whereas a year and a half ago every one was agreed that education in India was most urgently in need of reform that it had got entirely into the wrong groove, and was going steadily down hill, dispensing an imperfect education through imperfect instruments to imperfect products with imperfect results. A great many of the interested parties now meet together and proclaim in injured tones that they stand in no need of reformation at all. Now let me say at once that this is not good business. I lay down as an absolute and unassailable proposition that our educational systems in India are faulty in the extreme, and that unless they are reformed posterity will reproach us for the lost opportunity for generations to come. I remind the public that that proposition was most cordially endorsed by every shade of opinion one and a half years ago. Since then we have shown a consideration for the interests of all concerned, and a reluctance to act with precipitation that have been pushed almost to extremes and have exposed us to the charge of timidity and irresolution. My object throughout has been to carry the public with us in our reforms and to base them upon the popular assent. I am still hopeful that better counsels will prevail, and I shall spare no effort to attain this result. But if every reform proposed is to be

OVERWHELMED WITH OBLOQUY,

and criticism, because it touches some vested interest or affects some individual concern, if change of any kind is to be proscribed merely because it is change, if the appetite for reform, so strong two years ago, has now entirely died down, then I must point out that the educated community will have forfeited the greatest chance ever presented to them of assisting the Government to place the future education of this country upon a better footing, and Government will be left to pursue its task alone. I should be most reluctant to be driven to this course. I want to reform education in India. I will not say "omnium consensu," because that may be an impossible aspiration, but with the good will and assent of reasonable and experienced men, and I have a right to ask that in so far as they are dissatisfied with the "status quo" they shall render our course not more difficult but more easy. I am well aware that university education does not exhaust the field or the requirements of education in this country. There are many

OTHER ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM

scarcely less important which we also have under examination—secondary education or education in the high schools leading up to the colleges, primary education or the education of the masses in the Vernacular commercial education, or the provision of a training that shall qualify young men for a business career, agricultural education, practical as well as a theoretical instruction in the staple industry of the country, technical and industrial education or the application of scientific methods and principles to the practice of national industries and handicrafts—all of these have come under review and we are little by little shaping the principles that will presently form the basis of a policy and a programme. I would only say to the public: Do not be impatient and do not be censorious. Do not impute dark conspiracies or assume that all the misguided men in the country are inside the Government and all the enlightened outside it. What could be easier than for Government not to have taken up educational reform at all or even now to drop it altogether. All the wild talk about killing higher education and putting education under the head of Government merely obscures the issue and paralyses action. Surely there are enough of us on both sides who care for education for education's sake, who are thinking not of party triumphs but of the future of unborn generations, to combine together and carry the requisite changes through. I cannot imagine a worse reflection upon the educated classes in India or a more crushing condemnation of the training that we have given them than that they should band themselves together to stereotype existing conditions or to defeat the first genuine attempt at reform that has been made for a quarter of a century. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale that education is one of the most solemn duties of the State, but the State I venture to point out is the aggregate of its own citizens and not a mere governing organisation alone, and in the latter capacity the State cannot discharge its educational responsibility without the cordial co-operation of the community at large. Before I leave the subject of education I will only add one word upon the subject of

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

This, of course, is the apex of educational advancement and in relaying the foundations nothing would give the Government greater pleasure than to contribute to the possibility of adding the crown. I hope that Mr. Tata's splendid benefaction will shortly take practical shape. I have seen all sorts of assertions that it has languished for want of sympathy in official quarters. There is not an atom of truth in this insinuation, and when the history is published, as it shortly will be, no further misapprehension need arise. On the contrary I hope that the scheme may then move rapidly towards realisation.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

The second subject that awaits our treatment and that will occupy us in the forthcoming year is irrigation. For two cold weathers has the Irrigation Commission been pursuing its energetic researches, and soon after we get to Simla the report will be in our hands. It will give us an exhaustive review of the capabilities for water storage or water utilisation of every part of the Indian continent, and then we shall have to set work to provide for every province its reasoned progamme of tanks or reservoirs, or wells or canals, mapped out over a long series of years, and devised with strict regard to the experiences or the exigencies of drought. Much money will be required, many experiments will have to be made, and some failures will be registered. But at least it will not be possible to say that the Government of India has ignored this aspect of the agricultural and industrial problem, or that we are wasting our water because we do not know how to use it.

POLICE REFORM.

Then we have the impending report of the Police Commission and the impending reform of the Indian Police. I know no more of the proceedings of the Commission than has appeared in the newspapers and I am unaware what our Commissioners will say, but if any one had any doubt as to the need of enquiry I should think that this must have been dissipated by the nature of the evidence that has been forthcoming, and if anyone questions the need of reform he cannot, I think, be a resident in this land. Upon this subject, however, I should like to add one word of caution. Reform we must and reform we shall. But the main improvement that is required, which is a moral improvement cannot come all in a gallop. Men are on the whole what their surroundings make them, and men do what their opportunities permit. It is not all in a moment that you can take one section of a society and create in it a different standard from that which prevails in another, even if you pay the former to look after the morals of the latter. We shall, I hope, get a better and a purer police as a consequence of the changes that we shall introduce, but we shall not straightway found a new Jerusalem until we have educated the people who are to build and to inhabit it.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

I have often before spoken of my desire to introduce a more commercial element into the management of Indian railways, and already we have made some progress in this direction. From our published histories of projects, from our Railway Conferences, and from our Travelling Commissions, all initiated during the past four years, the public, I think, know more than they used to do of our policy and aims. But I have never thought that this was enough. Railways in India have now climbed out of the cradle. They provide us with a recurring annual surplus. Before I came out here as Viceroy I made a speech in London at which I was thought rather sanguine for saying that while less than 25,000 miles were then open, I hoped that the total would exceed 25,000 miles in my time. It has already reached 26,500, but it is not mileage that impresses me nor receipts. I am more concerned with up-to-date management and efficiency, and I hope that the report of our Special Commissioner Mr. Robertson, which is on the eve of being submitted may give us the clue that will guide us to far-reaching reforms intended to place Indian railways and their administration on a level with the most progressive achievements of other and more developed countries.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

There is a subject long under our notice which we hope to deal with in the ensuing year. This is that of the union or separation of judicial and executive functions. If any one could stand in my shoes and with his ten hours work a day could cast a glance at that file, the best part of a foot high, with its mass of opinions from local Governments, High Court officials, and private persons, all waiting to be read and digested, and most of them saying different things, he would probably understand how it is that everything cannot be pushed forward at the same time. But the question is of great importance and whatever our ultimate decision may be I should like it to be taken up and dealt with in my time,

AGRARIAN REFORMS.

I should have been tempted to say something about agriculture to-day—the sixth subject in my present category—were it not that I have been so ably anticipated by my hon'ble colleague in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, Sir Denzil Ibbetson. When he is the inspiring genius and the spokesman of a Department it seems superfluous for anyone else to add a word. I can, however, supplement what he has said by tracing the logical as well as the chronological sequence of our labours. First let me say what we have attempted so far to do. We have endeavoured to deal with the indebtedness of the agricultural classes by the Punjab Legislation which I b[illegible] Buddelkhund [illegible] to-day. We [illegible] principles [illegible] explaining and regulating our policy of Land rev[illegible] assessments in India. We have created an [illegible] Inspector-General of Agriculture at the head of an [illegible] expert department, and we have constituted a Board of Scientific Advice, but before us lies the much bigger experiment of combined agricultural research, agricultural, experiment and agricultural education, which Sir Denzil Ibbetson has outlined, and which, if we can carry it through, ought to be of incalculable service to the country. If we can simultaneously train teachers, provide estate managers and agents, and foster research, we shall really have done some good in our time. Then behind these proposals lies a scheme which we have greatly at heart, and about which I should like to add a word—I mean the institution of co-operative credit societies, or as they are often called,

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

I have seen some disappointment expressed that we have not moved more quickly in this matter. If any one has studied, as I have had to do, the replies of all the local Governments and their officers on the subject he would begin to wonder when and how we are to move at all. Of course, it is easy enough to express an abstract approval of agricultural banks, to denounce everybody who does not share your views, and to rush into experiments foredoomed to failure. But that is exactly what Government does not want to do, and what the replies of its advisers would render it suicidal to do, when there are many who say that the co-operative spirit does not exist in the rural community, that it is unsuited to the conditions of Indian character and life, that the Savings Banks are not patronised as it is, and that the requisite capital will not be forthcoming, it is impossible to pooh-pooh all these assertions as idle fancy. But even when we get beyond them and justify the desirability of making the experiment on a moderate and cautious scale we are still confronted with all manner of questions. Is the experiment to be made with village or urban societies, or with both, and which first? Should Government aid these societies, and if so to what extent and for how long? What restrictions should be placed upon them, and should loans be permitted for unproductive as well as productive expenditure? What privileges or concessions should be granted to them by Government, and what restriction should be imposed? All these are questions which have called for a good deal of thinking over before they could be answered. All the same I think that we are beginning to see our way. Certain broad principles seem to stand out crisp and clear. The difference between rural organisation in one part of India and another is so great that no one rule can apply to all. Different systems will have to be tried in different places. The one common feature must be simplicity. We must go slowly and surely, learning as we proceed. The people must be the final workers out of their own salvation, but we, the Government, may give them such assistance as we properly can. We can bestow certain advantages, and we can remove certain disabilities. But in the main the venture must depend on the people themselves. These are the broad general outlines that emerge from our study, and I believe that my honourable colleague Sir Denzil Ibbetson is prepared to advise us to legislate in this direction. I hope, therefore, that the matter may not be much longer delayed.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION.

I have upon another occasion spoken of projects that we have before us for improveing and strengthening the position of commerce in this country. Sir E. Law is a firm friend of these interests, and I share his desire to do what we can. I wish that we had been in a position to say something about the commercial Bureau which excites so much interest. But we have not as yet had a reply from the India Office. Some persons I believe have even larger ideas afloat. I would venture to say to them let us get our Bureau and make a success of it before we begin to agitate about a separate department and a separate minister; even Great Britain has not yet secured a Minister of Commerce. Let us begin, as I hope we shall shortly be in a position to do, with a more modest ambition, and let the official and mercantile communities put their heads together to make it a success. Connected with commerce is the question of a reduction of internal telegraphic rates. Sir E. Law has made a few observations on this point. The matter has been under our study for many months. "Prima facie" we should all like to increase the facilities enjoyed by the public, and I hope we may discover some means of doing so. But the question is not free from difficulty or financial risk.

QUESTIONS OF FINANCE.

Lastly, I come to the heading of finance, and by finance I do not mean those calculations which must inevitably lurk in the back ground of all the proposals that I have hitherto discussed, but the principles that regulate our control and dispensation of the Indian revenues. Here I will mention two matters only that have always seemed to me matters of the deepest importance, and of which I should like if it were possible to advance the solution in my time. The first of these is the constitution and employment of the present so-called Famine Insurance Fund. I have never been quite satisfied as to the position of this feature in our accounts, and for two years we have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the matter.

There is a good deal to be said upon both sides, and for the present we have not been able to arrive at a solution. The second question is that of the Provincial Settlements which, though they have had their obvious merits, have not been unattended with friction and with drawbacks in operation. My colleagues and I would greatly like, if we can, to invest these agreements between the Supreme and the Local Governments with a more permanent character. That would stimulate the energies of Local Governments, and give them a greater interest in economy and good administration while retaining for the Imperial Government the necessary measure of ultimate control. I do not know whether we shall be successful in these efforts, but we are about, with the assent of the Secretary of State, to take them in hand. I have now covered the entire field of administrative work that appears to me to lie before the Government of India in the immediate future. We may, to use a slang phrase, be thought by some to have bitten off more than we can chew. We may be diverted from our laborious meal by other and unforeseen pre-occupations. I hope myself that neither apprehension will turn out to be genuine. The work that I have indicated is waiting to be done, and ought most certainly to be attempted. Whatever of time and energy remains to me I hope to devote to the prosecution of the task, and my dearest ambition is to see it carried safely through.

INDIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

CONFLICT OF THE POWERS IN ASIA.

There is one final subject that is rarely mentioned in these debates, and that finds little place in the many utterances which the head of the Government is called upon to make in the course of the year, and yet in a sense it is most important of all. I allude to foreign affairs, and it must be remembered that in the case of India the phrase includes her relations with the whole of her neighbours, and that this carries with it the politics of the greater part of the Asiatic continent. I doubt if even the thoughtful public has at all realised the silent but momentous change that is going on, and that will one day have an effect upon India. That is at present but dimly discerned. In the old days, and it may almost be said up to the last 15 years, the foreign relations of India were practically confined to her dealings with Afghanistan and to the designs or movements of the Great Power beyond, and the foreign policy of India had little to do with any other foreign nation. It is true that we had territories of influence that brought us into contact with Persia and Turkey, and that we had occasional dealings with the Arabian tribes. Now all that is changed and events are passing which are gradually drawing this country once so isolated and remote into the vortex of the world's politics, and that will materially affect its future. The change has been due to two reasons. Firstly, as our own dominion has expanded and our influence upon our frontier consolidated, we have been brought into more direct and frequent relations with the countries lying immediately beyond. For instance the annexation of Upper Burma brought us into contact with an important corner of the Chinese Empire and created a batch of frontier and other political problems of its own. But the second reason is much more important. Europe has wakened up, and is beginning to take a revived interest in Asia. Russia with her vast territories, her great ambitions, and her unarrested advance has been the pioneer in this movement, and with her or after her have come her competitors, rivals, and allies. Thus as all these foreigners arrive upon the scene and push forward into the vacant spots, we are slowly having a European situation recreated in Asia with the same figures upon the stage. The great European Powers are also becoming the great Asiatic powers. Already we have Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany, and Turkey, and then in place of all the smaller European kingdoms and principalities, we have the empires and states of the East, Japan, China, Tibet, Siam, Afghanistan, Persia—only a few of them strong and robust, the majority containing the seeds of inevitable decay. There lie in these events and in this renewed contact or collision, as the case may be, between the East and the West, omens of the greatest significance to this country. Europe is so accurately parcelled out between the various States and Powers, the balance of power is suspended on so fine a thread, and the slightest disturbance would imperil such wide interests, that short of some serious and unforeseen convulsion which every one would wish to avert, great changes are not to be anticipated there. Africa is rapidly being overrun by the few European Powers who have obtained a foothold upon that continent, and before long its political destinies and territorial grouping will have taken something like definite shape. But in Asia a great deal is still in flux and solution, and there must and will be great changes. It will be well to realise what an effect these must have upon India, and how they must add to our responsibilities and cares. Our Indian dominions now directly touch those of Turkey in many parts of the Arabian Peninsula, those of Russia on the Pamir, those of China along the entire border of Turkestan and Yunnan, and those of France on the Upper Mekong. In our dealings with them the Foreign Department in India is becoming the Asiatic Branch of the Foreign Office in England. Then round all our borders is the fringe of Asiatic States to which I just now alluded, whose integrity and whose freedom from hostile influence are vital to our welfare, but over whose future the

CLOUDS ARE BEGINNING TO GATHER.

In Europe we are a maritime power who are merely called upon to defend our own shores from invasion and who are confronted by no land dangers or foes. In Asia we have both a seaboard and land frontier many thousands of miles in length, and though Providence has presented us on some portion of our land frontiers with the most splendid natural defences in the world, yet the situation must become more and more anxious as rival or hostile influences creep up to these ramparts, and as the ground outside them becomes the arena of new combinations and the field of unforeseen ambitions, all these circumstances will tend, they are already tending, to invest the work of the Indian Foreign Department with ever-increasing importance; and they demand a vigilance and a labour of which there are but few indications in anything that reaches the public ear or eye or falls under publicity. Questions of internal development, administrative anxieties, agrarian and fiscal problems, fill all our minds just as they have occupied the greater part of my speech this afternoon. But do not let the people of India think that we shall never have anything but domestic cares in this country. Do not let them forget that there are other and not inferior duties that devolve upon her rulers, that the safety of the Indian frontier and the maintenance of the British dominion in those parts of Asia, where it has for long been established, and where it is the surest if not the sole guarantee for peace and progress, are in their hands; that this no less than internal reform is part of England's duty. I see no reason for anticipating trouble upon our borders, and I know of no question that is at present in an acute or menacing phase. But do not let any one on the strength of that go to sleep in the happy illusion that anxiety will will never come. The geographical position of India will more and more push her into the forefront of International politics, she will more and more become the strategical frontier of the British Empire, all these are circumstances that should give us food for reflection, and that impose upon us the duty of incessant watchfulness and precaution. They require that our fortunes shall be in a high state of efficiency, our defences secure, and our schemes of policy carefully worked out and defined. Above all they demand a feeling of solidarity and common interest among those, and they include every inhabitant of this country from the Raja to the rayat—whose interests are wrapped up in the preservation of the Indian Empire both for the sake of India itself and for the wider good of mankind. We will now bring the labours of the present Session to a close and I declare this Council adjourned.

CANADA AND BRITISH RESERVISTS.

EMIGRATION SCHEME REJECTED.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 25.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 24th instant, say, that the British proposal to Canada that Army Reservists should be assisted to emigrate, remaining liable to be called out for service, has been rejected as the British authorities were unwilling to fix a limit for the liability to service.

PIRACY BY A VENEZUELAN VESSEL.

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent, cabling regarding the Venezuelan fleet, states that the Restaurador has been retaken by the Pallas, and is charged with piracy.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill returned to Madras from Bangalore this morning. His Excellency unfortunately got no sport at the Shikar Camp. Captain Fife, Aide-de-Camp, got a panther, but no other game was seen.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor in Council has nominated Mr. C. J. Weir as an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

MADRAS STATUE TO THE KING.

During the Easter holidays from the 10th to the 13th proximo inclusive the Madras Government moves to Ootacamund. Lord Ampthill on the 8th proximo will unveil a statue of the King-Emperor presented to Madras by Mr. Krisnadas Balamukandas, and will then proceed to the station en route to Ootacamund.

A FATALITY AT BANGALORE.

BANGALOE, MARCH 25.

The Railway Magistrate of Bangalore just concluded an enquiry into the death of Mr. W. Clarke, a retired European police officer, whose body was found on the railway line near the Kolar Gold Fields, and in regard to which foul play had been suspected. Deceased had gone to the mines seeking employment, and in crossing the line by an unprotected viaduct appears to have fallen on to the line, a depth of 22 feet, landing on his head. Medical examination showed that the skull was terribly fractured, and that death was doubtless instantaneous. The only reason why foul play was suspected was because the deceased's pockets had been rifled, but this is believed to have been due to an offence subsequent to the accident as stated.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present: Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Commissioner Mr. W. L. Harley and the Secretary Mr M. N. Wadia.

BENE-ISRAEL BURIAL GROUND.

Consideration was given to the following letter addressed to the "Chairman" of the Municipal Corporation from the Trustees of the Bene-Israel Burial Ground at Mount Road:—"We the Trustees of the Bene-Israel Burial Ground at Mount Road are sorry to see the kind recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner for exempting our community from payment of Government taxes on the said Burial Ground was refused. We think that the Corporation have not fully gone into the merits of the case. We, therefore, beg to place our grievances before the Corporation again. The Bene-Israel community had four Burial Grounds in Bomby for which they never paid any Government taxes, and we do not see the reason why we should be asked to pay the taxes for this new Burial Ground. It is a general rule that the Corporation gives a place for disposal of dead, and they have done so when the cemetery at the Grant Road was closed. In 1832 the Municipality took a portion of the Burial Ground at Grant Road for the improvement of the Northbrook Garden when the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, promised in writing to give another piece in exchange on the west of it which promise has not yet been fulfilled even after repeated applications up to the year 1891. Our community being poor and not being able to take any further steps was obliged to give up the proceedings. Further we beg to state that the Sunni Mahomedans are not required to pay any Government tax, and that they are charged for water at compound rate, while we are asked to pay both the Government tax and have to pay for water according to meter. We request you therefore that our community should be treated as the Sunni Mahomedan community in respect to the Burial Ground. They have no funds and are very poor, that they are not even in a position to pay a tax for every burial. We, therefore, request you and the Corporation to take all these circumstances in to consideration and exempt us from payment of the Government taxes and the water tax at the high rate, for which act of kindness we shall feel highly obliged."

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation for disposal.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

The Committee considered a letter to the Municipal Secretary from Mr. A. Thomson, Municipal Auditor, applying for three month's privilege leave with authority to make arrangement for the performance of his duties during his absence. Mr. Thomson in his letter stated:—I beg to request you will be so good as to submit to the proper authority my application to be allowed 3 months' leave from the 1st April next to enable me to proceed to the Hills for change and rest, and that I may be permitted to make the necessary arrangments in conjunction with my colleague for the performance of my duties. I have now been in Municipal service very nearly 7 years, which period, added to over 30 years' service under Government, without any furlough or sick leave, makes me feel that it is absolutely necessary I should now have a short holiday to recuperate, and hence the present application which, I trust, will be favorably considered.

The Commissioner forwarded the following report from the Chief Accountant on the above subject:—Under Section 84 (2) (b) of the Municipal Act, the Standing Committee have the power to grant leave of absence for a period exceeding one month to any 'Municipal officer,' the power of appointing whom is not vested in the Commissioner. I do not think that this section applies to the Municipal Auditors or that the Committee have the power to grant them leave. 'Municipal officers and servants' to whom the leave rules adopted by the Corporation for the Municipal service are applicable, are, in my opinion, those mentioned in Chapter IV of the Municipal Act, viz., the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, 'Municipal Secretary and other officers and servants' provided for in the schedule prepared by the Commissioner under section 79 of the Municipal Act. I do not see how the Municipal Auditors who are appointed under section 133 (1) of the Municipal Act from year to year and who are not obliged to give their whole time to the Corporation can be brought under the operations of Chapter IV of the Municipal Act. As their service terminates at the end of each year it seems open to question, even though they may be re-elected from year to year, whether their service is continuous if at the end of any particular year of service they lose their lien on their office. 3.—So far as I can see, there are no rules at present existing which govern the grant of leave to the Municipal Auditors. As their appointment is made by the Corporation every year, the sanction of that body is, I think necessary to the grant of the leave applied for by Mr. Thompson. This is the first case of the kind that has occurred and whether the Corporation are competent to grant leave by special Resolution, is a point which I think should be referred to the Municipal Solicitors for opinion.

Dr. Katrak said that the auditors were appointed to carry out certain work for a certain remuneration in the same manner that Mr. Wheeler was employed, and that being so he did not think the Committee could interfere in the matter. He thought the best course would be to forward the letter to the Corporation without remark.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola considered the matter was a very pertinent one as the auditors were not whole-time officers of the Corporation and were not required to attend at any stated time but were only responsible that their work was carried out.

Dr. Katrak thought that the Committee could put on record that they could do nothing in the matter.

Mr. S. D. Khote considered the best course would be to send the letter to the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas observed that the result of the discussion seemed to show that the auditors could absent themselves when they liked. He considered that some Municipal authority should have the power of granting them leave. Under the Act the only authorities who could grant leave to servants and officers were the Commissioner and the Standing Committee. According to the interpretation put by him, under section 84 of the Act the power to appoint the auditors was not vested in the Standing Committee but was the gift of the Corporation. He considered the Standing Committee was the body that should grant the leave and that they would be shirking their duty by sending the matter to the Corporation and would be rightly snuffed for not knowing the duties appertained to them. He might be wrong on the point but that was his interpretation of the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the auditors could go away after making arrangement for their work.

Dr. Katrak said all that could be done in the matter was to send it to the Corporation for disposal.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim remarked the best course to adopt would be to simply record the letter which could subsequently be brought before the Corporation as the proper authority to deal with it.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was of opinion that as the matter had been raised for the first time, legal advice might be taken with advantage.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the auditors did their work practically under certain contract for a specified remuneration and were not therefore Municipal servants or officers.

Dr Viegas said Mr. Thomson could have absented himself without coming to the Committee for leave. He had heard that previous auditors had absented themselves. It was to the interest of the Corporation that their auditors should get leave.

The Committee resolved to record Mr. Thomson's letter.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. AUSTRIA.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Triest and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Austria to-day (Thursday), the 26th instant, from the stream. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Ballard Pier at 5 P. M. on the same day. Deck passengers should be at the New Distinfection Station with all their baggage and kit at 1 P. M. sharp on the same day.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Major and Mrs H H Butler
Miss Bernard
Mr H A Cummins and infant
General and Mr Cragie
Mrs Cates
Col and Mrs C H Dawson
Mr and Mrs E H Dwane
Major E K Daubeney
Capt G N Deane
Mr and Mrs B Engeroff
Mr and Mrs Erskine
Lt-Col Sir M Filose
Mrs C A Filose and infant
Miss C Filose
Miss H Leneve Foster
Mrs Forest
Two Misses Garraway
Mrs F Roberts Hogg
Mr and Mrs Streatfield James
Mr and Mrs O C Lees
Miss Lowe
Major and Mrs E J Medley
Mr and Mrs P Masotti
Major J H Pollard
Lt-Col E R Penrose
Major and Mrs H S C Roberts
Infant
Major and Mrs R J Strachey
Mrs R Tileman child and infant
Mr E Thiery
Mrs J M Wrench

SENSATIONS IN DROWNING.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Some idea of the journey shorewards may be gathered from the fact that not a trace of the pyjama coat and trousers remained. The singlet, also underneath the life-belt, was in ribbons, while the life-belt itself was considerably damaged.

Our after adventures were not very interesting from a medical point of view. All wounds got badly inflamed, as is usual, from the action of the salt water, but I was able to relieve the pain of the gash in the scalp by getting it under a constant 'drip' of rain. After the excitement, sound sleep set in although lying on sharp and rough stones in a ruined hut—the only shelter on a barren and uninhabited island. This sleep had lasted for about three hours when a profuse diarrhœa came on, evidently brought on by the sea-water ingested. Until morning broke all my muscles were in a constant tremor, which could not be controlled by any means. Some days after, I made acquaintance in a Chinese village with a powder, evidently prepared from some of the piper family which had a very soothing action on the inflamed wounds, the sedative action being supplemented by that of a pint of champagne which a generous mandarin insisted on pouring down our throats. I can vouch for champagne having a good taste after one has been living on sea or brackish water for some days. We had further experience with piratical gentlemen, and had many frights before reaching hospitable quarters in Taiwanfoo in Formosa. Up till this time I had been unaware of the presence of nerves in my body; but the reaction was now too great when sleeping in a comfortable bed, as late in the evening, a nightmare led to my having a severe struggle with the bedroom furniture, finally taking a header out of bed through the mosquito curtain, and coming to grief on the floor, where my kind hosts found me and afterwards planted me back in bed.

SENSATIONS NOT PLEASURABLE.

I have been in many other serious ship and train accidents, but none has left such a vivid impression on my memory as the one I have narrated. Looking back on it now, I am surprised at what must have been extraordinary rapidity of cerebration, resulting in actions which even an armchair-by the fire sailor could not improve on—with the one exception of commencing to strike out under water instead of conserving one's wind. The excruciating agony of the pressure was dreadful. I have lately had the doubtful pleasure of suffering and recovering from an acute pneumo-hydrothorax, where the pain was of an agonising nature. Here the pressure was from the interior of the chest, but its character was very similar to what I have described—although, in the hydropneumothorax, the severe heart cramps lent additional eclat to the proceedings, which moreover could be partially mitigated by being able to roar out, a relief which could not be indulged in under water. The pleasant dreamy sensation, coming on just before unconsciousness, was only to be expected; but I hope Sir Henry Littlejohn won't again describe death by drowning as a pleasant death. The life-belt saved my life in two ways—bringing me up to the surface just in time, and preventing me being disembowelled on the rocks; and, were I in the same position again, I would certainly not have my boots off in such an emergency; the few survivors who had their sea-boots on came out comparatively unhurt, as they were able to wade most of the way ashore over the jagged reef, whereas I had rather a rough swim for about a quarter of a mile.

Surprise has been expressed at my statement, that the ship foundered in a minute. I repeat that, between the time of the crash and the blow on my head, only about one minute elapsed, and I am confident that I could do all I then did in forty seconds now or even in thirty seconds. I learned, through the divers engaged in salving the gold on board, that the whole of the starboard side of the vessel had been ripped out, and this would easily account for the rapidity of the foundering. The personal character of this narrative must be my apology for the frequent use of the first personal pronoun.

THE DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Teja Kava, a Municipal contractor, charged Sitaram Laxman, also a Municipal contractor, with defamation. Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bharucha, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. T. J. Strangman, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Moos, solicitor, defended the accused.

Luxmon Shamrao, a clerk of the accused, cross-examined by Mr. Binning said that he was in the complainant's service before, and his business then was to look after bullocks and carts' contracts. When the accused got the contract he joined his service. He knew Parashram, who was a medium sized man aged about thirty. He was fair looking with a straight nose and had small moustaches. He was about the size of Kalmji Kheraj, but thinner than him. Witness had spoken to him on one or two occasions only. Parashram did not do any writing work in his peddi in Nagpada. He simply used to report to the accused what took place in Nagpada peddi. He did not know where Parashram lived in Bombay. He had not been ordered personally to make inquiries as to his whereabouts. Parashram had disappeared since the contracts were handed in. He did not remember meeting the complainant in a train on the 19th February last. Witness was shown a letter. He said he did not copy that letter from a draft in English. It was not true he told Teja that there was no person like Parashram. He knew that the accused suspected the complainant of having instigated Parashram to insert wrong rates. He had seen the complainant and Parashram coming up the stairs of the Municipal Office on the 2nd February. He filled the accused's contract for bullocks and carts under instructions from Khimji Kheraj. Teja had agreed to that but did not give witness any instructions personally. Teja and Khimji were talking together at the time of filling up the tender and he heard them talking about the rates. He did not hear what Khimji told Teja as he talked in a low voice. During his five years' service at the complainant's, he knew that Virji Sharvan dealt in grain. Virji's firm was at Worli and Teja's was at Nagpada. The tender form for the annual repairs was signed by the accused before it was filled up, while that for the road metal contract was not signed. The road metal tender form was signed by Virji Teja in the Municipal Office in witness's presence.

Re-examined by Mr. Strangman the witness said that after coming to an agreement not to interfere with each other Teja and Khimji sent Parashram upstairs to see how many tenders had been taken out and if there were still more applicants. When Parashram returned Teja had a talk with him and the tenders were filled in.

Questioned by the Court the witness said that Khimji and Teja did not ask him to go and inquire about the tenders upstairs as he had been ill of late. He knew English while Parashram did not. As simply an inquiry was to be made there was no need of the knowledge of English. Parashram and Khimji whispered to each other on the former's return. Teja did not hear them. He saw Parashram for the first time in January. There were two clerks in the Nagpada firm, witness himself and one Pandrinath. No writing work was entrusted to Parashram.

Further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Philharmonic Society, as will be seen from an announcement in our advertisement columns, have arranged, on Tuesday next, to give the first concert of the season in the Town Hall. An admirable programme has been arranged, and it may be taken for granted that the entertainment will be quite as enjoyable as anything the Society have done in the past. After a miscellaneous programme which will be contributed

PURELY PERSONAL.

have often given in these columns my opinion Royalties are the most cultivated men and nen in Europe. And I have said that, as quite rt from their unequalled linguistic opportunities, all-round erudition is due to the tremendous ling and "coaching" they are put through in th to fit them for the throne. I have often thought this forcing treatment might tend, at the close their teens, to make budding Royalties rather ing—"small animals over-fed for their size," to row John Morley's definition of a prig. Of course, tact with the world rubs off this hothouse bloom very few years, with Continental kings as with tish Cabinet Ministers. But I suspected that it must st in boyhood, and I now find my suspicion confir-d by an interview granted to the Editor of a new anish illustrated weekly, the A. B. C., by the boyish g of Spain.

Let me remark, by the way, that homage has been id all over the newspaper-producing world to the ccess of M. A. P. by the choice of initial letters in ristening new journalistic ventures. In England we ve had P. O. P., I. O. U., O. O. F., and I know not w many more. There have been similar instances of ncere flattery in the colonies, in America, and on the ntinent, but I confess that I am as surpised as ratified to find the note of imitative ultramodernity ruck in "old Madrid" with the splendidly-printed nd well-illustra.ed A. B. C.

I am indebted to the kindness of an unknown Nunhead Lane correspondent for the copy of A. B. C. which lies before me. He sends it to me, he is good nough to say, "having read with much pleasure the arious articles in M. A. P. on the Humbert case, and gathering the great interest which you take in it," in order that I may have an opportunity of studying "a few sketches of the persons famous in the drama." The photographs given by A. B. C. of the Humberts are certainly magnificent, but neither in M. A. P. nor in the "Phantom Millions," have I an opportunity of adequately reproducing them. So I turned the letter-press over to one of my staff who reads Spanish, for translation, in case it contained any details of their exile which had escaped me elsewhere. There was little in it with which I was not already familiar, but on another page of A. B. C. was the interview with the king—unexpected treasure-trove, which shows young Don Alfonso as a sayer "of undoubted things in such a solemn way" that I feel almost convinced that, whether consciously or no, he is a disciple of the Kaiser—that most commanding figure in the coterie of European royalties. And it has made me quite convinced that your clever young Royalty must be a bit trying in the days of his youth.

Under the heading, "El Rey y la Prensa"—the King and the Press—the editor of A. B. C. gets to work at once in "common form," as lawyers say—but workman like commou form: "'A. B. C.' aspires most naturally to become a period-ical pleasing to the public. It intends, moreover, to break new ground by setting before its readers the opinions of those who, by their position or by their knowledge, are enabled to give indications of what the Press of the future should be. There was thus nothing more natural than that we should endeavour to arrive at the critical judgment of such persons, beginning with the one who, by virtue of his lofty position, is the first Spaniard of Spain, and her most august magistrate, Supreme Chief of the State, and constitutional King of the nation."

This is not bad for the Editor of the latest "M.A.P.," and I quite respect my unknown confrere for not blow ing his trumpet yet louder, after "hooking" a King for an authentic interview in what seems to be the first number of his paper. A few words more from his pen, and then I shall let the boy-King speak for himself, giving his exalted view of the responsibilities of human editors: "Besides granting us the honour of offering him our respects, His Majesty vouchsafed us that of listening to the aims which this journal sets before itself, and of displaying an interest, meriting our deep gratitude as citizens and as journalists, in all that concerns the Press, the literary culture, and the progress of the sciences and the industrial arts of Spain. With a frankness rendered yet more winning by his youth and the vivacity of his intelligence, Don Alfonso spoke to us of the Press, laying especial weight upon its enormous influence on the prosperity of the country." "Journalese" is the same language the world over, I suppose. Yet some how, it strikes one as an anachronism in the ancient land of the Dons—much like the telephone in the Duke of Tetuan anecdote last week, or the motor-car waking mediæval echoes in Arundel.

And now for what the boy King had to tell the edi-tor about his work: "The truly impartial periodical which applauds with enthusiasm all that is good and censures with energy all that is evil—said His Majesty—will ever merit the sincere esteem of those who prefer the interests of the nation at large to any other order of considerations. This is the Kaiser of ten years ago at his best—and worst. But, in its way, it is enormously clever—Sovereigns have to spend so much of their time in saying safe things—and reflects the greatest credit upon King Alfonso's teachers—especially on that brilliant young Irish governess who had him in hand till he was well on in his teens. However, I must not further interrupt his sen-tentious young Majesty: To reflect the state of opinion—he continued—and to become the echo of its needs without prejudices, and with serenity of mind enough to sacrifice the secondary end to the common good, is a most beautiful ideal, and one that falls perfectly within the scope of the mission of the Press. I read newspapers with interest, and take especial delight in those which, like "Die Woche" for instance, keep their readers informed of advances made in science and industry. I think that it is expedient, and even necessary, that the current daily narrative of events in the world which excite public curiosity, and, at times, anxiety, should be associated with art, which delights as well as instructs, and with science, whose discoveries should be popularised, especially those that affect industry, so that all who need instruction may have what is useful side by side with what is recreative.

Hereupon the Editor of "A. B. C."—small blame to him—broke in with a graceful little speech stating that his new paper was the one in all Spain to fulfil King Alfonso's ideal. But the King has learned his trade well. He was not to be drawn into a Royal p"puff"of "A. B. C." here is no doubt, he went on calmly, that the graphic arts, with their marvellous progress, constitute a valuable auxiliary of the Press, and every periodical which, inspired by principles of serene impartiality, fulfils the task of narrating and depicting for the public what favours its interests as well as what excites its curiosity, will be carrying out a patriotic and a humanitarian work, worthy of the esteem and the praise of all.

There spoke the Pope's godson as well as the admirer of the Kaiser. Is there not almost the sonorous roll of the Latin sentences of an Encyclical in this delicate boy's guarded speech? It seems to have curled the editor up, for he brings the interview to an end with a rush; and I think I detect a note of professional disappointment in his concluding sen-tences, which simply state that the Queen Mother and the Infanta Maria Teresa cordially concurred in everything the King had said—how should they not, good, affectionate, anxious women? I conclude as I began. It is almost uncanny to hear a lad of about an Oxford freshman's age laying down the law to a hardened journalist like this. Yet, amid the careful platitudes and boyish pomp of diction, there is a vein of what Americans call.

"Dr. Jacob, who is now translated from Newcastle to St. Albans, took a fairly good degree at Oxford, but has been more distinguished for his great success as a parish priest, particularly in the great parish of Portsea, where he had the munificent support of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. He is most successful in dealing with large and crowded populations, and will have plenty of scope for his energies in the north-eastern fringe of London which forms part of his new diocese. It is generally believed that this bishopric was in the first instance offered to the Bishop of Stepney, who is practically certain of further promotion should he desire it. Dr. Jacob is a most practical clear-headed man, without any marked hobbies save those pertain-ing to his profession "horse sence,' running through it all, which speaks as much for the lad's mother-wit as to the rounded periods for the ability of his tutors, his governess—and his mother. I like especially that reference to his liking for the German weekly, "Die Woche." It is significant

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decay-ed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Flori-line" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE CASE.

A SISTER'S APPLICATION.

APPEAL TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court on Friday, Mr. Justice Henderson delivered his decision in regard to the application of Mr. Hill on behalf of Mrs. Ramsay to be allowed to intervene and become a party respondent in the suit in which Mrs. Ellen Thomas Boyle sued for a divorce from her husband, Mr. W. M. Boyle, on the grounds of misconduct.

Mr. Garth and Mr. Avetoom instructed by Messrs. Leslie and Hinds appeared for Mrs. Boyle and Mr. Dunne and Mr. Knight instructed by Messrs. Orr, Robertson and Burton appeared for Mr. Boyle, while Mr. Hill appeared in support of the applica-tion of Mrs. Ramsay.

His Lordship, in the course of his decision, said that this was an application by a lady for an order to be allowed to intervene and become a party respondent in the suit. The applicant was a sister of the petitioner in the suit and it was alleged that the respondent misconducted himself with her and that was the ground upon which the petitioner sought dissolution of marriage. The applicant in her petition and also in her answer denied the allega-tions. It was not suggested that there was any collusion between the petitioner and the respondent, and he was satisfied that the application was made "bona fide" for the purpose of protecting herself against the serious consequences which an ad-verse finding on the question of misconduct would have on her character. His lordship cited a simi-lar application made before Mr. Justice Jenkins in the case of Bailey vs. Bailey. That application his lordship said was refused. There appeared to be no real difference between that case and the pre-sent application. As pointed out by Mr. Justice Jenkins, in England a discretion was given to the Court under section 23 of XXI Victoria of 1859 to direct that a person with whom the husband was alleged, in the petition of the wife, to have com-mitted adultery be made a party to the suit and although the Indian Act followed the English Act it was somewhat differens on this point. It had been suggested as a reason for that omission in the Indian Act that the discretion which was given in England was due to the fact that section 49 of the latter Act which dealt with the proceedings be-tween party and party declared that such provisions contained in the Act or proceedings under the Act between party and party shall be regulated by the Civil Procedure Code. When the Indian Act was passed the Civil Procedure Code in force was that of 1859 and section 73 of that Act directed that if it appeared in Court at any hearing of the suit that all persons who might be entitled to it or claimed some share of interest in the matter and who were likely to be affected by the result and had not been made parties, should be made plaintiffs or defendants as the case might be. The present Code by section 32 enables the Court to order that the name of any person who ought to have been added, whether plaintiff or defendent, or persons necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon the question involved in the suit, be added. These sections were considered by Mr. Justice Jenkins; he was of opinion that it did not enable him to make the applicant a party respondent. It had been contended that the decision of Mr. Justice Jenkins was errone-ous and Mr. Hill had laid stress upon the words the presence of persons before the Court might be necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon the question involved in the suit. Then he had contended that the applicant in this case is a person likely to be affected by the result. To use the words of the Code "or a person whose presence is necessary to enable the Court effectually and completely to adju-dicate upon the question of adultery." The effect of these words was also considered by Mr. Justice Jenkins. In his judgment he said that it was properly admitted by Mr. Avetoom that even if his client were added no relief could be obtained against her and she should not be even made to pay her costs, and it was difficult to see how her pre-sence was necessary except in the sense that it might be left to her to be represented by Counsel and if need be, she might be cross-examined by the petitioner as a witness. That did not seem to him to be covered by section 32. Here there was no such petition as made by Mr. Avetoom. On the contrary Mr. Hill had argued that no pecuniary relief was claimed against the lady, that relief was really sought on the footing of her action, that was to say on the footing of her having misconducted herself with the respondent, and that irreparable damage has necessarily accrued to her if there was an adverse finding on this question. He had no doubt that she was in-directly affected and probably very seriously affected but he was unable to give effect to the argument. The question in the suit was whether respondent had misconducted himself with the applicant, and it seemed to him that that question could be com-pletely and effectually adjudicated upon without the lady being present. No doubt a great objection would arise in this country by the exclusion of persons situated as the present applicant was from proceedings. If this case had been heard in Eng-land there was no doubt that the Court would have had the discretion to allow the lady to appear. He agreed with Mr. Justice Jenkins in Bailey vs. Bailey that the law in this country allowed no such dis-cretion and holding that view it was unnecessary for him to discuss the various cases quoted by Mr. Hill. The application was rejected.

APPEAL TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. Hill then proceeded before his Lordship, the Chief Justice and asked that a special bench might be appointed to hear an appeal from the Original Side against the decision of Mr. Justice Henderson on this point.

His Lordship asked if the matter was appealable.

Mr. Hill cited the law on the subject.

His Lordship asked what Mr. Hill's application was.

Mr. Hill said it was an application to intervene as a party respondent in the suit.

His Lordship said he would not be able to form a Court to hear the appeal till about Wednesday or Thursday as there was not a quorum of judges.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 14th March:—

Beaumont Richard Harrington, civil engineer, of 4, Middleton Row, Calcutta. An improved water flush latrine. Basrur Brothers & Co., merchants and agents, Honawar, North Kanara district, Bom-bay Presidency. A new or improved coloured powder for use at festivals and the like. Edwin Marshall on behalf of H. Marshall and Company, Limited, 5, Regent Street, London, of which company he is secretary. Improvements in stoppering bottles. Claire Azema Coryton, wife of Richard Coryton, managing proprietor of the firm of R. Coryton and Company, engineers and contractors, of Bankipur. Herbert Hume-Spry, indigo planter of Dhokraha Factory, Champarun, and part proprietor of the Behar Iron Works, Mozufferpore, and George Richardson, indigo planter of Baicanpore Factory, Tirhoot, and part proprietor of the Behar Iron Works, Mozufferpore, all in British India. "Improve-ments in mechanical stokers for brick kilns and the like Corydon Willard Munson, manufacturer, of 333, Huron street, in the Toledo, Lucas, Ohio. "Improve-ments in and relating to compressors for gaseous fluids. Lewis M. Curry, architect, town of Brighton, Michigan, United States. Improvements in planes. Ramsingh Donzarshingh, formerly manager of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Sholapur. "Improvements in warping machines." Frederick William Besant, engineer of Messrs. Walker Sons and Company, Limited, Colombo. A signal engager, selector, point lock and detector for railways. Samuel Rignold Pedroza, Assoc. Mem. Instt. Electrical Engineers, London, at pre-sent employed as Telegraph Inspector, East Indian Railway, at Howrah in Bengal. A portable telegraph and telephone Office. Charles Edward Tristram, Captain, Daoli Irregular Force, Daoli, Rajputana. A combined entrenching tool.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending at 6 a.m. yesetday give the follow-ing results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deathsl from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	14	12	19
B Mandvi, Chanchla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	22	25	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbhar-wada	53	39	73
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	29	20	37
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nag-pada, Ramathipara, Tar-deo, Byculla and 1st Nag-pada	81	67	89
Parel, Sewri and Sion	24	18	23
Mahim and Worli	35	29	36
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	25
Total	259	228	332
Total plague deaths to date	250,118	111,436	
Same date last year	95	125	251

LIPTONS TEAS

ARE THE BEST. ARE THE CHEAPEST.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

by dealers who for the sake of extra profit offer other brands instead of Liptons.

INSIST ON HAVING

LIPTONS TEAS

obtainable from all dealers, and Wholesale and Retail from

D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,

AND

D. H. HEERAJEE & SONS,

A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

For some months past, we have successfully offered our cheap watches in this space. We now draw your attention to a better class of watch which besides keeping more accurate time, will last longer than our lower grades and will prove to be the cheapest and most satisfactory in the end.

THE MODERN. Guaranteed for 2 years. Made in 3 sizes

	IN OPEN FACE CASES		
Nickel Silver case	20''' guard's size	... Rs.	22-0
" " "	18''' medium size	... "	20-0
" " "	16''' small size	... "	23-0
Sterling Silver case	18''' medium size	... "	30-0
" " "	16''' small size	... "	30-0

THE CAMPAIGN. Guaranteed for 3 years. Medium and small size

IN NICKEL SILVER CASE		IN STERLING SILVER CASE	
Open face ...	Rs. 22-8 each	Open face ...	Rs. 34 each
Hunting ...	" 25-0 "	Hunting ...	" 38 "
Half-hunting ...	" 28-0 "	Half-hunting ...	" 42 "

In black oxydised steel case, Open-face Rs. 25

THE CHAMPION. Guaranteed for 6 years. Medium size.

In Open Face	Nickel Silver Case ...	Rs. 30
" "	Sterling Silver Case ...	" 45

THE IMPERIAL. Guaranteed for 6 years. Thin shape, small size.

Open Face	Nickel Silver Case	Rs.	32
"	Sterling " "	"	50
Hunting	" " "	"	54
Half-hunting	" " "	"	57

They are substantial, though not too bulky; the cases are practically dust and damp proof, with strong front glasses.

ABOVE RATES ARE NET FOR CASH or V. P. P.

Apply for a copy of our abridged price list No. 33 giving particulars about the *free gift* of a silver pencil case to the purchaser of one West End Watch.

WEST END WATCH CO.,

BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road,

(OPPOSITE THE G. P. O.)

Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the CELEBRATED

BERKEFELD FILTER.

(PATENT)

GERM PROOF. GERM PROOF.

Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.

For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc.

No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a

BERKEFELD FILTER.

All Run Down

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time. Your nerves are weak and your appetite is poor. You have no ambition, and you are languid and depressed all the time.

What you need is a good strong tonic, as described by Mrs. H. Austin, of Wellington, New Zealand. She sends her photograph and says:

"I was so weak and tired all the time that I could not sleep at night. Or, if I did sleep, I was as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I was all run down. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles I found myself greatly improved, and soon I was com-pletely restored to health. I think it is a great family medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

You will improve faster by using Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Take just enough each night to have one good, free movement of the bowels the day following.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Lt BOMBAY.

35 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS.
FOR INDIGESTION & ITS EVILS, SICK HEADACHES, BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, & AN AGREEABLE APERIENT.

KAYS TIC PILLS.
CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA.
VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.
AVOID IMITATIONS

USE COAGULINE
TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES.
MANUFACTORY:- STOCKPORT, ENGLAND.

THE GREAT CURE for DIARRHOEA; DYSENTERY; CHOLERA; NEURALGIA; AGUE; COLDS; DENGUE FEVER;

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

DON'T BE DECEIVED

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE "ELEPHANT" TRADE MARK.

EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM

SOLD IN BOTTLES AT 12 ANNAS

TRADE MARK

TRUE HAIR GROWER

When I was bald I came into possession of the secret of a genuine hair grower. My hair grew to its present length in about 60 days. Hundreds of other similar cases. I am selling the marvel-lous preparation. To introduce it I will post you a trial box in sealed plain parcel for only 4 stamps. Try it, as I did, and convince yourself. Address:—

JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH,
110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA

VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

Thomas Wilkinson

are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited PHILLIPS, & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.,

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their com-mingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in peech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

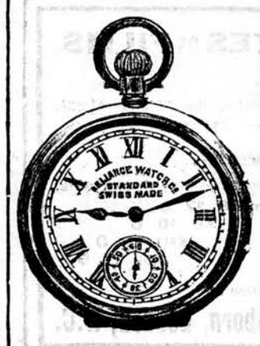
Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemd &Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.



RELIANCE WATCH CO.

(Under the immediate Patronage of the Government, the Post Office, &c.)

THE MOST POPULAR WATCHES IN INDIA.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,500.

All Watches Guaranteed 3 to 6 Years.

Novelties of all Descriptions, Muff Chains in Silver and Gold, Bracelets, Rings, etc.

AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application.

Repairs of all descriptions done at the shortest Notice by experienced European Experts.

CHRONOMETERS, A SPECIALITY.

BOMBAY—3-4, Hornby Row. CALCUTTA—14, Radha Bazar.

FARROW'S "A1" GREEN PEAS

THE ORIGINAL PACKET.

Specially prepared for Boiling

COOK IN 15 MINUTES.

TASTE EXACTLY LIKE FRESH GATHERED PEAS.

Delicious Vegetable all the year round. The richest food the world provides and the cheapest. Contain double the nutriment of Beef. Far nicer than Tinned or Bottled Peas.

FREE FROM COLORING MATTER.

Store Keepers who are not stocking this quick selling Line may obtain SAMPLE GRATIS through British Agents.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

J. FARROW & Co., Boston, Eng.

Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by Infants, Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged.

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:—

"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider "Benger's Food" incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, etc., Everywhere.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN QUALITY.

STATE EXPRESS

CIGARETTES

Entirely Hand Made from the finest selected Virginia Tobacco.
Specially prepared for Export by a new scientific process, and packed in our Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

Agents.

BOMBAY	... ...	Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
"	... ...	Dinshaw, Merwan & Co., Prince's Dock.
"	... ...	Purshotam, Vishram & Co.
"	... ...	D. Merwan & Co., Medow Street, Fort.

Sole Manufacturers—
ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, England

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s

HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Price per 100 Rs. 7.

Price per 100 Rs. 5-8.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN."

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼×3¼.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

Regular Model	Prices from	£6 17 6
Tourist Model	,,	£6 10 0
De Luxe Model	,,	£10 10 0
Roll Film Model	,,	£6 17 6

Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to

GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

BY APPOINTMENT.
TO H E THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

THE "GENTILLE" WATCH

VERY THIN

Most comfortable in wear, being extremely thin will not distend the pocket

Very Fine LEVER MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels, three extra set and screwed on top plate as in High Class English watches.
REAL CUT EXPANSION BALANCE.
Palladium Hairspring.

FINE BLACK STEEL "GENTILLE" LEVER WATCH

RS. 32.

EXTRA FINE SILVER "GENTILLE" LEVER WATCH

RS. 40.

Each watch is supplied in case with spare glass and mainspring and the usual written guarantee for 2 years.

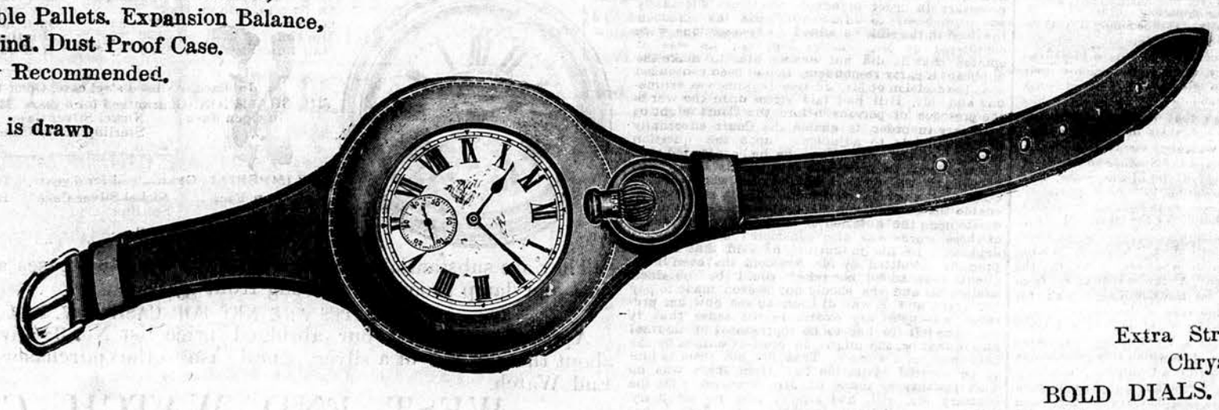
THE "SERVICE" WATCH

COMPLETE IN ENGLISH-MADE WRISTLETS.

Execptionally Fine LEVER WATCH

Jewelled with 15 rubies,
Visible Pallets. Expansion Balance,
Stemwind. Dust Proof Case.
Highly Recommended.

Illustration is drawn actual Size.



Extra Strong Chrystal Glasses
BOLD DIALS.
Perfect Time-keepers.
Specially constructed for rough use.
Real Nickel Silver Case.....Rs. 25.
Fine Silver Case..... .....Rs. 32.
Prices include wristlets.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARS

Soapmakers

By Royal Warrants TO THEIR MAJESTIES

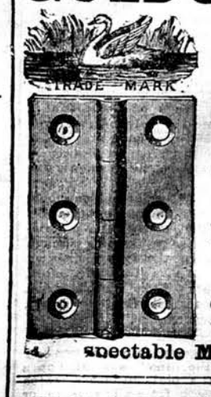
The KING and QUEEN

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.
The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.
RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Ramsay Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 65, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.